The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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GENERAL NOTICE.

CLIMATE! CLIMATE!

PUBLIC MEETING

Is hereby called in the interest of Christian Colonization in the Upper Arkansas Valley, Kansas (where now the Prairies are green and corn being planted, thermometer has stood at 70 for days past), to be held in the

Union Park Congregational Church Lecture Room, Thursday Evening, March 27, 1873.

Good Speakers will address the meeting and ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. This meeting was put over by the storm of Tuesday. Office of Colony, Room 4, 59 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

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$20,000 Hardware Stock for Sale,

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All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

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See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,
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His Excellency T. A. Hendricks, Governor of Indiana.
Lieut. Gov. Leonidas Sexton.
Hon. G. B. Sleeth, Rushville, Ind., State Senator.
The Right Rev. J. C. Talbot, Episcopal Bishop of Diocese of Indiana.
Hon. G. C. Clark, President First National Bank, Rushville, Ind.
Col. R. N. Hudson, Terre Haute, Ind.
Mr. W. H. Morrison, President Indiana Banking Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE Industrial EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 11 STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDING, March 27, 1873.

The time having expired within which were limited subscriptions to ten shares, the balance of the stock is now open to the public at large, and it is to be hoped that those who have been backward hitherto will at once come forward and close up the list, so as to enable the Committee to go to work putting up the building, notifying manufacturers and other probable exhibitors, and preparing generally for the grand event. An Exposition of such a character as the Committee propose cannot fail of being a great benefit to our city and the public at large. The following resolutions embrace their ideas, and it is for those who subscribe to the stock to modify or rearrange the plan thus presented if necessary for the general good:

At a Mass-Meeting held at Jackson's Hall on Wednesday, the 26th of March, the Hon. Joseph Medill, R. J. Crane, and G. S. Bowen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. After mature deliberation the Committee presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. O. W. Potter, Henry H. King, J. McGregor Adams, and E. W. Blatchford, of the North Side; N. S. Bouton, Geo. W. Gage, W. S. Coolbaugh, and M. D. Wells, of the South Side, and C. H. McCormick, H. H. Taylor, David Bradley, and R. T. Crane, of the West Side, be appointed a committee to consider the holding of a grand INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION in or near this city, on or about the 9th day of October next, in connection with the Northwestern Woolen Manufacturers' Association, and said Committee to report at a future meeting as to location, plan of exposition, amount of money required and plan of raising same, with such other information as they may deem of interest to the meeting. Also, to wait on the Woolen Manufacturers, who hold their annual meeting to-morrow, and assure them that the people of Chicago will see that they are well cared for should they desire to hold their next annual exposition in Chicago.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, the Committee, so appointed, have held several meetings, and now present their final report in the form of resolutions, trusting that the citizens of Chicago shall make it effectual by their action.

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Committee that a great Inter-State-Industrial Exhibition shall be held in the City of Chicago during the coming fall, commencing on or about Sept. 15, and continuing four or more weeks.

2d. *Resolved*, That the main object of the Exposition should be to exhibit in systematic arrangement, in one immense collection, the products of all kinds of mechanical, artistic, and industrial skill and labor, including the products of manufacturers, mines, inventions, agriculture, horticulture, painting, sculpture, and all the trades and arts, together with the raw and wrought materials of commerce in all forms.

3d. *Resolved*, That while the main object of the Exposition should be as above, the management should also provide amply for musical and other popular entertainments, and also cordially co-operate with any respectable auxiliary association that may undertake to inaugurate a grand live-stock exhibition, to be held in the vicinity of Chicago during the term of the Exposition.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Exposition should be National and metropolitan in its scope; that the people of all States and all countries be cordially invited to contribute articles for exhibition in every department, and that our friends from abroad be assured of a warm welcome, hospitable entertainment, and equal facilities in every respect.

5th. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the most eligible location for such an Exposition is that portion of the Lake Park situated north of Congress-st., the same being in the great Burned District, near the heart of the city, near the central termini of all the street-car and omnibus lines, as well as within from two to ten minutes' walk of all the principal hotels, and all the railway depots and steamboat landings of the city.

6th. *Resolved*, That such location on the lake front will be equally accessible from all divisions and suburbs of the city, and thus promote the comfort and convenience alike of citizens and visitors from abroad, and especially render feasible the giving of evening entertainments, thus not only enlarging the sources of revenue, but enabling the business man, the mechanic, the clerk, the laboring man, and their families, comprising more than nine-tenths of the population of the city and its suburbs, to enjoy the advantages of the Exposition and its auxiliary entertainments, evening after evening, at little or no cost for transportation, and without infringing on the hours of labor or business, and interrupting the city's industries.

7th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee the increased receipts resulting from such accessible central location of the Exposition, with its attendant advantages for evening exhibitions, musical and other entertainments, regardless of inclement weather, will be more than equivalent to the whole cost of erecting even temporary, but ample and attractive buildings, certainly after allowing for the remaining value of materials for use therein.

8th. *Resolved*, That while a permanent annual exposition in Chicago is extremely desirable, and it is expected that such an institution will be the natural outgrowth of a successful issue of the present enterprise, it is feared that there now remains insufficient time to consider and dispose of rival schemes, to raise sufficient capital for adequate, permanent buildings, and to erect the same in localities on the outskirts of the city, and that such an attempt as this would jeopardize the holding of an exposition this year at all.

9th. *Resolved*, That a mass meeting of the citizens of Chicago be called for the evening of Saturday, the 8th prox., at the Chamber of Commerce, or other suitable place, to subscribe a guarantee capital of $150,000; conditioned that no part of the subscriptions shall be called in until two-thirds of the amount is subscribed, nor until the city authorities shall have granted the free use of the Lake Park until the 1st of January next; and conditioned, also, that, as soon as two-thirds of the capital is subscribed, the stockholders shall be duly called together for permanent organization, and to elect a President, a Board of Directors or Commissioners, and such other officers as they may deem necessary to carry out their wishes.

On motion Messrs. Taylor, Coolbaugh, and Crane were appointed a Committee to secure a comfortable place for holding a public meeting, issue a call, and obtain speakers.

Mr. Bouton offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That a permanent annual exposition in Chicago is extremely desirable, and we would recommend that the organization be formed as provided in the ninth resolution to make the arrangements for this Exposition, with the view of utilizing the expenditures as well as the profits that shall arise from the Exposition to continue the organization permanently.

The gentlemen whose names are subjoined have so far identified themselves with the movement and are further prepared to aid in pushing the work to ultimate success:

The Committee feel that the stock should be divided up among the citizens generally, and not be monopolized by a few, even though those few should subscribe purely on the grounds of public interest. This is a Chicago enterprise for the benefit of the whole city, and every citizen whose interests are permanently here. Therefore, all should unite and contribute, so far as their means will allow, towards making the event worthy of our name and history. The money, thus contributed will not be a simple gratuity, but an investment which will pay a large dividend, not only in money, but in the resulting increase of business, the establishment of new lines of trade, and manufacture, the increase in existing values of property.

Let every live Chicago man add his name to the list of subscribers to Chicago's Grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition.

Avery, Murphy & Co., 2; Atkins & Burgess, 2; J. McGregor Adams, 5; Allen, Coryell & Co., 1; J. S. Abbot, 1; John Alston & Co., 1; Thos. Barrows, 1; Bauer & Co., 1; Blackburn & Bros., 1; J. Beidler & Bros., 2; D. Bradley, 5; E. W. Blatchford, 5; N. S. Bouton & Co., 5; T. H. & A. C. Brown, 2; Brigham & Ward, 1; A. Bolton, 1; Michael Brand, 2; W. P. Brazelton, 1; H. N. Bemis, 5; Burton, Pierce & Co., 1; Bliss, Moore & Co., 1; C. H. Beckwith & Co., 1; James H. Biggs, 1; George C. Clark, 1; C. H. Case, 1; James H. Cole, 1; Paul Cornell, 5; C. S. Crane, 10; R. T. Crane, 10; Franklin Crane, 2; Cook County National Bank, 10; Commercial National Bank, 10; Corn Exchange National Bank, 10; Central National Bank, 10; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2; Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 10; Collins & Burgess, 1; Chapin & Gore, 1; John Clarke, 1; W. H. Colvin, 1; Clement, Morton & Co., 2; C. G. W. Clarke, 1; Coan & Ten Broeke, 2; Chace & Abell, 1; Geo. A. Chambers, 1; Arthur C. Ducat, 1; Davis & Mason, 1; J. W. Doane & Co., 1; Doggett, Bassett & Hills, 5; D. H. Denton, 2; E. E. Eaton, 1; Richard Edwards, 5; Wauer Endicott, 1; C. H. Fargo & Co., 2; Ford River lumber merchants, 1; C. Furst, 5; Joseph Friebelhouse, 10; Fifth National Bank, 10; First National Bank, 10; Fourth National Bank, 10; Field Leiter & Co., 10; Fraser & Chalmers, 1; J. Friedman, 1; J. V. Farwell & Co., 10; James Forsyth & Co., 1; N. K. Fairbank, 1; Gardner & Gould 10; Greenfelder, Rosenthal & Co., 2; Gray, Clark & Co., 1; Goss & Philips' Manufacturing Company, 2; C. F. Gates, 5; German National Bank, 10; G. M. Gilbert & Co., 1, Goble & Co., 1; Gray & Bros., 1; L. Gould & Co., 1; M. Graff & Co., 1; Grannis & Farwell, 1; Sheerer & Young, 1; Seipp & Lehmann, 2; Jeremiah Scanlan, 1; Hy. H. Taylor, 10; H. L. Turner, 1; Turner & Ray, 1; Third National Bank, 10; Traders' National Bank, 10; J. L. Temple, 1; C. G. Tindell, 1; Towle & Roper, 1; J. M. Terwilliger, 3; Nelson & Thomasson, 1; S. Taylor, 1; Union National Bank, 10; D. W. Whittle, 1; M. D. Wells & Co., 5; Walker, Oakley & Co., 1; C. Wallein & Sons, 1; White & Swan, 1; L. Wolff, 2; J. M. Wanzer, 1; F. A. Wichelman, 1; F. A. Wardner, 1; Willoughby, Hill & Co., 2; Potter Palmer, 10; Pynchon & Willard, 2; H. Y. Phillips, 1; Wm. R. Page, 1; A. & L. S. Pierce, 1; Prickett & Drysdale, 2; W. J. Quan, 1; T. P. Rownis, 1; Bolle, Junker & Co., 1; Richards, Shaw & Winslow, 5; H. A. Rust, 1; S. P. Rounds, 1; Rhodes & Bradley, 10; Roberts & Huse, 1; Geo. S. Redfield, 5; Sharp & Lord, 1; M. Seoz & Co., 5; Schmidgall & Schumann, 1; State Savings Bank, 10; Geo. C. Smith & Bro., 10; Stettaur & Bros, 3; W. W. Strong Manufacturing Co., 5; Schwab, McQuaid & Co., 1; Swain, Barnard & Co., 1; Synder & Lee, 2; Sprague, Warner & Co., 1; Sioley, Endicott & Co., 1; S. P. Sladden & Co., 1; Farrington & Schmahl, 1; W. C. Munson & Co., 10; McAuley, Yoe & Co., 2; J. G. Merriman, 10; Manufacturers' and Merchants' National, 10; Merchants National Bank, 10; Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, 10; P. H. Moffat, 1; Townsell McCoun, 1; Mason, Carlile & Co., 5; McKindley, Gilchrist & Co., 1; J. H. McVicker, 10; Marder, Luse & Co., 1; Franklin McVeagh, 1; National Watch Company, 3; Northwestern National Bank, 10; Nye, Campbell & Co., 1; James Nolan, 2; Northwestern Horse-Nail Company, 1; North Chicago Rolling Mills, 10; P. O'Neil, 1; D. W. Oborn & Co., 1; Parker, Sprague & Co., 1; Phillips, Dodge & Co., 5; Page, Bros. & Co., 1; Palmer, Fuller & Co., 2; Grommes & Ulrich, 1; Phil. A. Hoyne, 1; E. M. Hale, 1; C. M. Henderson & Co., 5; T. W. Harvey, 2; A. C. Hesing, 1; Hamlin, Hale & Co., 5; A. L. Hale & Bro., 5; E. A. Hartwell, 1; T. K. Holden, 1; Holmes, Pyatt & Co., 1; Herring & Co., 2; Wm. M. Hoyt & Co., 1; Marmon, Messer & Co., 1; C. S. Hutchins, 1; Holden, Tascott & Co., 1; J. E. Hartel, 1; Hale, Ayers & Co., 5; R. W. Hooley, 5; H. H. Honore, 5; Illinois National Bank, 10; Knowles, Cloyes & Co., 1; W. J. Kuhns, 1; A. F. Kilea, 1; Ludington, Wells & Co., 2; Lunt, Preston & Kean, 10; W. T. Lawrence, 1; A. C. Hesing, 1; John Wright, 1; Warren, Keeney & Co., 1; Jno. Wait, 1; J. Sulley Wallace, 2; C. W. Weston, 1; Walter A. Wood, 1; Burrows, Carpenter & Co., 1; Hart, Aston & Co., 1; Parker, Sprague & Co., 1; D. B. Denton, 3; Potter Palmer, 30.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES NOWLAN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Sine Die Adjournment of the Senate Extra Session.

Senator Windom's Speech on Railway Extortions and Monopolies.

Kelley's Credit Mobilier Gone "Where It Will Do Most Good."

Nominations and Confirmations of Postmasters, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CINCINNATI TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—For some unexplained reason Senator Sherman had made an arrangement, whereby the nomination of ex-Gov. Hayes, to be Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, should be passed over for the present. He says to-night that his wish was complied with, and that Hayes was not confirmed. Other parties, who were in the Senate to-day, say that just before the adjournment of the Executive session Hayes' confirmation was unanimously agreed to. In this conflict of testimony the official records will be required to be examined before an official statement can be made.

THE RICHMOND POST-OFFICE.

The defeated Virginia politicians who sought to make a change in the post-office at Richmond are now put to their wits' ends to explain their discomfiture. A Petersburg paper, in the interest of Senator Lewis, endeavors to account in the following manner for the President's action. It says:

The reappointment and confirmation of Mrs. Bettie Van Lew as Postmaster of Richmond ought to have been expected, when it is remembered what faithful service she rendered Grant when he was besieging Richmond. She established a daily communication with him, and kept him informed as to the progress of events in the Confederate Capital, and then she sent him flowers. Nosegays clipped in her garden in the morning have been known to have been on his supper-table at night at City Point. When Richmond fell, Grant sent a trusted member of his staff there, with instructions to see that her property was protected and her wants were supplied.

ADJOURNED.

The Senate, after passing a number of resolutions authorizing committees to sit during the recess, adjourned sine die, to-day, at 4 o'clock. The only event of the session has been the Caldwell case. With the exception of the members of the Cabinet, the President has sent comparatively few important nominations to the Senate. While the Senators remained here they busied themselves, mostly all, in worrying the President for offices for their friends and adherents. On this account there is no doubt but that the President is glad to be rid of them. Several Senators left for their homes this evening, and the remainder will go before the close of the week.

THE KELLEY BONDS.

Treasurer Spinner has not yet received any reply from Oakes Ames, to whom he forwarded the $1,000 in bonds of the Credit Mobilier, which were turned over to him by Representative Kelley. The bonds were sent to Ames on the 15th inst. with a request that he would so indorse them as to make them convertible, in order that they might be covered into the Treasury. The question which naturally arises is, does Mr. Ames intend to comply with General Spinner's request, or hold on to the bonds, which he repeatedly said belonged to Mr. Kelly?

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE FRAUD.

Among the frauds sanctioned by the Forty-second Congress during its second session was an appropriation of $15,000 to allow one Brisbane to experiment upon a pneumatic tube beneath the Capitol and the Government Printing Office. Last summer Brisbane caused to be dug up and put in an impassable condition the avenue leading to the printing office. He laid a sort of barrel sewer of thin boards, and then covered it up; as might have been expected, the earth flattened the boards, and the thing is a stupendous failure. All there is to show for the $15,000 of the people's money is an unseemly hole in the embankment on the north side of the Capitol, and a ditch running therefrom to the Government Printing Office. Even the Senators, who are partially responsible for this waste of the public money, thought it was necessary to pass a resolution to-day, before adjourning, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make inquiry about it.

FINANCIAL.

The rise in gold in New York to-day has been the occasion of considerable comment among Treasury officials. By them it is attributable to the extraordinary quantity of imports for the present season, and the consequent heavy exportation of gold. It is claimed that no action the department could have led to the rise. In this connection, Judge Richardson announces it to be his policy to reduce the outstanding legal-tenders to the minimum amount as soon as practicable.

UNION PACIFIC SUITS.

The Attorney-General has not yet decided when or where suits shall be brought against the Union Pacific Railroad. The place indicated, however, is Boston. It is anticipated that the whole controversy will finally be brought to the United States Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A Washington special says that Treasurer Spinner has about given up all hopes of Oakes Ames returning the certificates of ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock sent to him two weeks ago to complete the transfer to Judge Kelley, and to be returned with a statement as to the amount of dividends due upon it, which amount Mr. Spinner proposes to put into the Treasury at Kelley's request.

MAGNIFICENT GIFTS.

The United States Government has had three silver services, consisting of two wine coolers and punch bowl each, made by a prominent firm in this city, as presents to Counts Iturbide and Sclopis, and Viscount Staempfli for their impartiality and firmness in the Geneva Arbitration. Each service is enclosed in a box three feet wide and five feet long, lined with green silk. The boxes alone cost $1,800.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—H. P. Cleveland, Shelbyville, Tenn.; H. D. Shaffer, Canton, Ohio.

THE AD INTERIM SECRETARY OF WAR.

The question as to whether, under existing laws, Gen. Sherman could be Acting Secretary of War, or Secretary pro tem. during the absence of Secretary Belknap, who leaves to-morrow on an inspection tour, in company with Gen. Sheridan, of the military posts of the Department of the Missouri, having arisen, the matter was submitted to Attorney-General Williams for decision; and he decides that, under the act of Congress approved 1871, no officer of the army can hold any civil position, and that in case he does so, he forthwith ceases to be an officer of the army. Gen. Sherman will consequently not serve as Secretary of War during the absence of Gen. Belknap, and the President has designated Secretary Robeson to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Mr. Belknap.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John A. Campbell, Governor of Wyoming Territory. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Alonzo B. Carroll, Second Missouri; James R. Hayden, Washington Territory; Frank White, Seventh Indiana. Public Land Officer—John M. Farland, Receiver, Detroit, Mich. George W. Ingalls, Illinois, Agent for the Piute Indians, Southeast Nevada; E. S. Hammond, Agent for the Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Arizona. Postmasters—Lemuel B. Johnson, Cambridge, Ind.; E. A. Clifford, Evanston, Ill.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; James R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Ill.; Tinnie H. Calam, Constantine, Mich.; Lemuel Duelle, Grass Lake, Mich.; Charles H. Howard, Osage Mission, Kan.; William S. Leisure, Grinnell, Iowa; Thomas B. Wood, Franklin, Ind.; James H. Tinney, Danville, Ky.; Hazzard P. Cleveland, Shelbyville, Tenn.; H. D. Shaffey, Canton, O.

GOING HOME.

Senators Brownlow, Cameron, Davis, Edmunds, Flanagan, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Johnston, Pratt, and Wadleigh have left Washington. Messrs. Gilbert, Merrimon, and Wright will leave to-day. A few Senators will remain here for several days, but the larger number will leave for their respective homes to-morrow. Members of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings will remain here for a few days after the adjournment to consult as to the improvements to the Senate wing of the Capitol building during the recess.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $358,569,977.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

Ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, has been appointed financial agent of the Treasury Department to visit Europe in connection with the new loan.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TAXES.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A Washington special says: The conduct of the Collector at Albany, in allowing the Central Railroad Company to buy the engines recently sold at auction for taxes, was a surprise to the Internal Revenue Bureau, as the Collector should not have sold them for so small a sum. He is now ordered to distrain on the passenger depot at Albany, and, if the Company do not make a fair bid, to turn the property to the credit of the United States.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. CARPENTER was selected President pro tem., during the absence of the Vice President.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, heretofore instructed to inquire into the most practical mode of electing a President and Vice President, were given leave to hold their session in Washington or elsewhere.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate, at its next session, the reason why the pneumatic tube to connect the Capitol with the Government Printing Office has not been completed, how much money has been expended on the same, and all the facts connected therewith.

THE POSTAL-SERVICE TROUBLES.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution, heretofore submitted by him:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be directed to inquire and report to the Senate at the next session as to the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and Postal Service of the country, and whether any and what additional legislation is necessary to guard the Postal Service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all of said railroad companies.

Mr. WINDOM merely wished to say that, although Congress increased the compensation of the railroad companies some $500,000, it was now understood that they refuse to perform a part of the service, namely: as to postal-cars.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said that the railroad companies having entered into a combination, it was necessary to make inquiries in order that the Senate might take prompt and efficient action when they meet again.

The resolution was adopted.

BROTHER NEWMAN.

Mr. MORTON referred to the fact that, at the commencement of this session, the Rev. Dr. Newman was elected Chaplain. Senator Cameron afterwards moved to reconsider the vote, but promised subsequently to withdraw his motion. The Senator not now being in Washington, he asked the Senate to dispose of the question. The Senate then voted, refusing to reconsider the vote.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. ALCORN call up his resolution authorizing the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi to sit during the recess at Washington or elsewhere. After debate, the Senate passed the resolution.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. CASSERLY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior, respectively, be and they are hereby directed to transmit to the Senate any information in their respective Departments as to the amount of bonds issued by or on the credit of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, forming the first mortgage or lien on the Company's Road and property, and on what property specifically, and also, the amount of said bonds issued from time to time, and at what date they were issued; and also, to ascertain and report under what general designation such bonds are commonly negotiated or known, and to transmit all said information, brought down to the latest dates, to the Senate at the next session of Congress.

THE PATTERSON DEFENSE.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) offered an amendment to the pending resolution of Mr. Anthony relative to ex-Senator Patterson, as follows:

That the pamphlet, entitled "Observation on the Report of the Committee of the Senate respecting the Credit Mobilier of America, by J. W. Patterson," be received, filed, and printed with the report of said Committee.

The resolution as thus amended passed.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution heretofore offered by him:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be authorized to sit at such places as they may designate during the recess, and to investigate and report upon the subject of transportation between the interior and the seaboard; that they have power to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to send for persons and papers, and that the actual and necessary expenses attending such investigations be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of said Committee.

Mr. WINDOM rose to explain the objects and purposes of the resolution. It is, he said, an admitted fact, that the present facilities for the interchange of products and commodities between the interior and the seaboard are totally inadequate. Bitter complaints of extortion and oppression come to us from all parts of the country. The channels of commerce are controlled by powerful monopolies, who dictate their own terms to the people. The burdens they impose upon the consumer and producer are too grievous to be long endured. While millions of bushels of corn and wheat are rotting in the fields of the West, thousands of people in the East are suffering for the want of cheap bread. The demand of the people for redress can neither be evaded nor denied. To the great central portions of the Republic the question has become one of vital importance. With the farmer, who sees the product of his summer's toil consumed to warm his dwelling in winter, because it costs more than it will bring to transport it to market, this question overshadows all others. Party lines and party platforms sink into insignificance in the face of questions involving the right to live. Congress will be compelled, at an early day, to act on this subject. All I now ask of the Senate is, that the Committee appointed to consider this subject may have the power to investigate it thoroughly, and ascertain the extent of the evil complained of; the necessity for the remedy, and, if possible, be able to recommend some definite action at the next session.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that the President of the Senate, at 4 o'clock to-day, declare the Senate adjourned sine die, and on his motion, a Committee of three was appointed to wait on President Grant, and inform him that, unless he had further communications to make, they are ready to adjourn.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Anthony, Morton, and Casserly as such Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, at 1:40, went into executive session.

At 3:25 p. m. the doors were opened, when the Committee appointed to wait upon the President reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President informed them he had no further communications to make to the Senate.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Mitchell and Davis as additional members of the Select Committee on Transportation.

THANKS.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby respectfully tendered to the Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, for the ability, courtesy, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The Senate then adjourned sine die.

The Modocs.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A dispatch from Gen. Canby states that, on March 23, he had an unsatisfactory interview with Captain Jack, whose demeanor was evasive. He did not want to fight. He wished all of the soldiers moved out of the country. Gen. Canby expected to open communication with the Modocs again soon.

Acquitted.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Heggi, on trial the past few days for the murder, by poison, of one Siegfried, nearly two years ago, was to-night acquitted by the jury.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 26.—The bill abolishing rates of interest was lost in the House by 31 to 48. The bill establishing the Superior Court of Detroit passed the Senate; the Judge of said Court is to have $4,000 salary, and relieve the pressure on the Circuit Court. The Senate Committee on Military have found that the State has paid $39,525 illegally for bounties. The House bill abolishing citizens' meetings in Detroit passed in the House. Remonstrances were introduced from the Chicago vessel-owners and Detroit Board of Trade against bridging the Detroit or St. Clair Rivers. The House Judiciary Committee reported favorably on bills abolishing estates in dower and tenancy by curtesy, and giving husband's or wife's property to the Supervisor in case of no issue, and in case of no husband or wife, equally to the father and mother of the deceased. The bill establishing a new asylum for the insane passed the House.

The bill establishing a Railroad Commissioner has passed both houses, not a dissenting vote in the Senate. The Building Commissioners have met the legislative committees, and fixed the time for laying the corner-stone of the new Capitol for Sept. 10.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LANSING, Mich., March 26.—A remonstrance was presented to the Michigan Legislature to-day, signed by W. W. Egan, Alex English, Henry S. Husted, and thirty-six others, vessel-owners and residents of Chicago interested in lake navigation, respectfully but earnestly requesting that no action be taken indorsing or encouraging the building of railroad bridges across the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, believing that such bridge would not relieve the business of the railroads, but would be a great damage to the large shipping interest of the great lakes. A similar remonstrance was received from Detroit, signed by E. B. Ward, A. E. Bissell & Son, W. D. Morton & Co., and 180 others, including the majority of the Detroit Board of Trade. These remonstrances were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—In the Senate, this morning, Senator Putnam rose to a question of privilege, and read several editorial articles from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of March 21, which intimated that money had been used among Senators to prevent the passage of the Little Lottery bill. After a few remarks, Mr. Putnam offered a resolution for the appointment of a special Committee to investigate the charges of bribery made by the Cincinnati *Commercial* against members the Senate in connection with this bill, and that the Committee sit with open doors. After amending the resolution so as to include the investigation of charges made by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in relation to certain Senators, the resolution was adopted. Messrs. Putnam, Updegraff, Beavis, Patrick, and Gardner were appointed said Investigation Committee. Senator Schiff rose to a question of privileges, and after reading seven articles from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, declared them to be "seven diabolical lies."

In the House a bill was introduced to allow Sheriffs the same compensation for serving summons on jurors as in other cases.

In the House, this afternoon, a resolution was introduced instructing the Attorney-General to dismiss the proceedings in the quo warranto now pending in the Supreme Court against the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal Company, to enforce forfeiture of the charter of the said Company. The resolution was laid on the table to discuss. A resolution was offered, and referred to the Agricultural Committee, asking the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, to serve without pay. A bill was introduced to authorize Township Trustees to construct approaches to bridges.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 26.—The House to-day passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, reducing the number of Supreme Judges to three. In the Senate an amendment to the Constitution was proposed, giving minority representation. A bill passed the House authorizing the Governor to fill all vacancies by appointment.

In the House, quite a little scene occurred on the eve of adjournment. Furbush (colored) called up a bill to create Coolidge County. The Chair stated it needed engrossing. Furbush then, with the consent of the House, "I will withdraw the G—d d—d bill."

Millen—I move the language be taken down and the member expelled.

Furbush—"I wish the whole G—d d—d Legislature"—

The Chair—"Mr. Furbush will come to the bar of the House."

Furbush—"I will be glad to be expelled, and never want my name used in connection with this G—d d—d Legislature again.

The Representative walked forward to the bar of the House, when a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 26.—The bill was passed in the Senate to-day allowing the Erie Railroad to charge three cents a mile.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Tweed investigation was resumed here by the Senate Committee. Contrary to expectation, Tweed was not present, but his counsel, John Graham, submitted a written protest against the jurisdiction and power of the Committee, insisting that Tweed never was a member of the present Senate, and declining to take part in the proceedings. Graham, however, said that Tweed was ready to resign if the Senate only desired to vacate the seat. The Committee decided to proceed with the case, and the evidence was taken of Mr. Cody, Samuel J. Tilden, and John H. Keyser. Mr. Graham withdrew during Tilden's examination. The case will be continued to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—The joint resolution indorsing Gov. Walker's plan for assumption by the Federal Government of the debts of the States passed both Houses of the General Assembly, and the Governor has been instructed to forward copies of the resolution and his message on the subject to the Legislatures of the several States. The Senate passed the joint resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to provide for a biennial session of the General Assembly.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The bill to validate the lease between the United Railroad Companies and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company passed the House and now awaits the Governor's signature.

Riot Over a Church Pastor.

CAIRO, Ill., March 26.—Quite a riot occurred in the western part of this city this morning, between the friends of Elder Shores, pastor of the Missionary Colored Baptist Church, and his opponents, who have elected a new pastor. The lock was removed from the church door last night by the opponents, and this morning the women who cling to Shores broke open the door, the whole culminating in a battle between the contestants, in which the Shores party came off victorious. Alexander Booth, a colored man, was badly, but not dangerously, wounded. Quite a crowd of the rioters were arrested.

Louisville Suspensions.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—A meeting of the creditors of Lithgow & Co., stove founders, and Mouldon & Co., marble dealers, both among the most prominent, and the former one of the oldest, firms in the city, was held to-day to consider the request of the firms for the extension of paper. A statement of the affairs of the firms, which work together, show the assets to be $280,000 over the liabilities. The feeling among the creditors is general in favor of an extension. The meeting adjourned till Monday.

A Murderer Convicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

XENIA, Ohio, March 26.—The trial of William Richeson, for the murder of James Fogwell, has occupied the attention of the Court for more than one week. After hearing the evidence, it was agreed to submit the case without argument. To-night, at 10 o'clock, the jury, after having been in consultation about twelve hours, returned a verdict of "murder in the first degree."

Strange Case of Poisoning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—Two boys in Spencer County named Davidson, and aged 12 and 15, while out hunting a few days ago, drank of a pool of water in a wood. Returning home, both became violently ill. One died that night in horrible convulsions, and the other is not expected to live.

SANTA FE.

Railroad Progress in the Southwest.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Notes of Development---Towns Along the Route.

The Southern Route to the Pacific---The New Path of Empire.

Santa Fe was one of the earliest points established in Spanish occupation of the region more than two centuries ago. It was old when Plymouth Rock received the tread of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the mouth of the Hudson the settlement of the Manhattanese. Our inch-long antiquity in Chicago, borne in the memory of men still living, is ridiculous measured beside the old town whose adobe buildings and mixed caravans of the plains used to figure in the geographies early in this century, with the Great American Desert cutting it off from all possibility of neighborhood and kinship with the American States. The iron horse is making for Santa Fe. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company have no less an undertaking in hand, and the present advanced stage of their enterprise warrants a description, which the accompanying map will help at once to a greater abbreviation and fullness. The map shows how Chicago is connected with this important route by several railway lines across Missouri and Iowa.



The Atchison & Topeka scheme dates from the earliest Territorial days. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, approved Feb. 11, 1859. C. K. Holliday, C. Challis, P. T. Abel, M. C. Dickey, A. Allen, Sam Dickson, W. L. Gordon, L. D. Bird, J. Murphy, F. L. Crane, and others, were the incorporators.

ROUTE.

The Company was authorized to locate, operate, etc., a railroad with one or more tracks from Atchison, on the Missouri River, in Kansas Territory, to the town of Topeka in the same, and to such point on the southern boundary of said Territory, in the direction of Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, as may be most convenient and suitable for the construction of such railroad; and also construct a branch of said railroad in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico.

FIRST ORGANIZATION.

On the 15th of September following, the newly-created Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company met at the office of Luther C. Challis, in the City of Atchison, and effected the regular organization of the Company.

FIRST LAND-GRANT.

It gave the Company every alternate section for a tract of 20 miles wide. In consideration of this grant, the Company stipulated to build a railroad from the Missouri River, at or near the City of Atchison, via Topeka, to the western limits of the State of Kansas, in the direction of Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a branch in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico. The limit of time in which the line must be built to obtain the subsidy was ten years, which expired March 3, 1873. By a rapidity of progress almost unprecedented in the annals of railroad-building, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road reached the western limit of the State six months before the required time.

CONSTRUCTION.

Although this road was commenced several years since, only a small portion was constructed until within the last three years. The conditions of the land-grant were, that the line should be completed to the west line of the State within a given time, which expired the 3d of March of this year. As is usually the case, the aid of Eastern capitalists was sought and obtained to finish the line, and it was continued to the Arkansas River in 1871, when an attempt was made to obtain from Congress an extension of time in which to finish the road. This failed, and at the opening of the spring of 1872 there were still some 300 miles unfinished, with no alternative but to complete it or lose a large part of the land-grant. It was determined to push it through, and it was done nearly three months in advance of the time; so the line is now completed in a thorough manner, and two daily trains are now running from Atchison, on the Missouri River, to the Colorado line, 465 miles.

The last 300 miles are through the Arkansas River Valley, the richest valley in the State, and capable of supporting a large population, which has already commenced to occupy it, from all parts of the country. Colonies of enterprising people from Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts have already selected locations on the road, 300 miles out, and are making rapid progress in preparing for the reception of their members, with their families, many of whom will arrive in time to put in crops this season.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company having arranged with parties owning large tracts of land in Southern Colorado and New Mexico to build a line toward Santa Fe, on the great Southern route across the continent, also contemplate constructing their line west of the Arkansas Valley, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. These will make connections with the great lines to the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and aiding the development of the richest mineral region in the world.

To show how entirely the American Desert has faded out of the geography of our time, a brief review of some of the leading points on the new route will be of interest.

Atchison, the initial point of this road, is the railroad centre of Kansas. Among the roads centering here are seven great lines, giving four direct lines to the East—the Central Branch Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Atchison & Nebraska, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and has a population of 13,500.

Grasshopper Falls is a flourishing town, twenty-six miles out from Atchison. Here the Kansas Central Railroad crosses the A. T. & S. Fe.

Topeka—The City of Topeka is the Capital of the State. It contains a population of 5,480, and is situated at the crossing of the Kansas Pacific and the A. T. & S. Fe R. R., fifty-one miles out from Atchison.

Carbondale, a mining town of 690 inhabitants, sixty-eight miles out from Atchison, is in the heart of the coal fields, surrounded by good farming lands.

Burlingame, with its splendid schools and extensive flour and woolen mills, seventy-seven miles out from Atchison, is a very desirable point. It is the county seat of Osage County.

Osage City, a village less than two years old, has a population of 1,000, and is rapidly improving. It is surrounded by first-class lands, which are now in market at low rates. Here is found hard coal unsurpassed by any west of Pittsburgh; also, potter's clay in large quantities. Osage City is eighty-five miles from Atchison.

Reading, on the Marias Des Cygnes River, but just laid out as a town site, has 200 inhabitants, and is in the midst of a splendid agricultural district, ninety-six miles out from Atchison.

Emporia, at the crossing of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, the county seat of Lyon County, is one of the most thriving towns in the State. The State Normal School is located here; it has a fine water-power and flouring-mills, and is the end of the First Division of this road, 111 miles from Atchison, has a population of 3,000.

Cottonwood Falls the county seat of Chase County, on Cottonwood River, 131 miles out from Atchison, is a good business point.

Florence, on Cottonwood River at the mouth of Doyle Creek, 156 miles southwest from Atchison. It has a fine water-power; here the railroad diverges from the Cottonwood River, leaving Florence to receive the trade of the valleys of the Cottonwood and Walnut. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural and stock-growing country. Stages leave here for all points down the Walnut Valley to the Arkansas River.

Peabody is a lively, flourishing, young town located on Doyle Creek upon a pleasing site. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, so much so that within the last year it has been well settled from far down the Valley of the Whitewater up to south fork of the Cottonwood. This whole country will be settled in a few years, and its whole business will be done at Peabody. It is 167 miles from Atchison.

Newton, on Sand Creek, 185 miles out from Atchison. Here the road reaches the old Texas cattle trail, and from this station some 100,000 head of cattle were shipped the past season. A very heavy business is done here in lumber. The Wichita branch leaves main line at this point. Population, 1,200.

Sedgwick is a thriving town on Little Arkansas River. Population, 300; 200 miles from Atchison.

Wichita, on the Big Arkansas River, twenty-one miles from Atchison, and the present terminus of the Wichita Branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., is the distributing point for a greater portion of extreme Southern Kansas, and is destined to become a commercial point of great importance. It is rapidly improving. Population, 2,500.

Hutchinson is located on the Arkansas River, from which point the railroad bears to the northwest in passing around the big bend of the river. The town thus commands the business of a vast region to the southwest. Hutchinson is the end of the Second Division of this road.

Great Bend, at the mouth of Walnut Creek and West of Fort Zarah, 269 miles out from Atchison.

Larned, near Fort Larned, on the line of the railroad. It will be one of the best towns in this part of the State. Larned is out 291 miles from Atchison.

Fort Dodge. Fort Dodge is 351 miles out from Atchison; end of Third Division of this road; is a good business centre.

State Line, between Kansas and Colorado, Western terminus of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., 454 miles from Atchison, is improving very rapidly. Business of all kinds is well represented here.

The Company will extend their line to Pueblo, Col., the coming summer, and from thence to Salt Lake.

THE SALARY STEAL.

EUREKA, Ill., March 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It seems to me that THE TRIBUNE is not entirely correct in its views of the salary "steal." A majority voted for it, or it would not have become a law. A majority will therefore accept the increased pay. This of members of the present Congress. The next Congress, the President, and other officials will hereafter receive it, of course, unless the law is repealed. Why should one district, whose Representative used his influence and voted against the measure, and which must, in any event, pay its proportion to the amount given to others, insist that the pittance coming to itself must be given up. Had Mr. Roberts opposed the steal consistently, I should say that, having been overruled, his responsibility ended, and he ought to bring his proportion of the money into his own district, either retaining it himself, or, better, bestowing it upon some public enterprise in which his constituents are largely interested; or, if precise justice is sought, apportioning it among the several counties in abatement of subsequent taxes. I do not believe a member will be justified by the people in returning to the United States Treasury the money which they have even indirectly paid out, while other districts do not do the same.

Your argument seems not to be valid, that, when he was elected, he agreed to serve for so much; since the other party to the contract has generously donated a larger amount, without his solicitation, and even against his protest. Some unjust shafts have been hurled at Mr. Potter and others, that should have been directed at Butler, Trumbull, or Logan.

The nation has no use for a President who cannot live on $25,000 a year and perquisites, nor for other officials upon whom the honors of the Republic sit so lightly that they are ready to throw them off, except they be paid large sums by a tax-burdened people.

Is not our Constitution defective, if men can legally increase their own pay? and what shall be said of the practice of attaching general legislation to special appropriation bills? The heart is sick, and the people are discouraged, when they see the villainy in high places. There will be a revolution; the indications of it exist now in Illinois. Often rashly and unwisely, we fear, the people act; but, in the end, peacefully and effectually they will bring the rulers to a sense of their responsibility! LIBERAL.

THE NEW LIBERAL PARTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: By your lucid enunciation and able advocacy of the objects and principles of the new Liberal party, you place society under obligation. I hail with unspeakable pleasure the prompt action taken by the men of Indiana in this matter, and heartily wish them Godspeed. Recent exposures of the great political wickedness which exists in high places must convince every thinking mind of the imperative necessity of a thorough change in our political machinery, so far as concerns parties as at present existing. It is quite evident that both the Republican party, on the one hand, and the Democratic party, on the other hand, are either unable or unwilling to make any real effort to raise the tone of our political life from the slough of corruption in which recent disclosures have painfully proven it to exist. Added to this, the almost apathetic action of Congress in dealing with the parties implicated in these nefarious transactions must prove conclusively to every true patriot that some great and determined steps should now be taken to purge our governing power, in every department, from this gross and flagrant political immorality. I, sir, take your view of the question, that this much-to-be-desired change is not to be brought about by an adherence to either of the two organizations as they now exist, but by the prompt and united action of a new party, which shall have for its object the upholding of our Great Republic on the foundation of honor and of virtue.

That we have thousands of citizens in this State who hold such views on this subject, I doubt not,—in whose ears both conscience and patriotism alike cry loudly and imperatively, "Come ye out from among them, and be ye separate!" That the struggle will be great, there can be no doubt; nor is there any doubt that (owing to the immense interest and influence attached to the existing organizations) the end to be accomplished will require almost superhuman effort; but I firmly believe, sir, that, if the question be taken up in an energetic manner by those accustomed to lead in these matters, we are equal to the emergency. One thing is quite certain: That either a determined protest must now be made by the people of this country against the apparently increasing corruption which undoubtedly exists in our representative element, or we must of necessity soon become the subjects of well-earned commiseration at the hands of our Transatlantic neighbors, and, maybe, the whole civilized world. W. S. B.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1873.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Saturday last, the 22d inst., Mr. Hawkins, Constable of Benton, in attempting to arrest John Long, was shot by Long, the ball entering within two inches of the heart. Long was arrested on Sunday by the Sheriff of Elkhart County, Mr. Egbert, and lodged in jail. At 12 m. to-day Mr. Hawkins was living, with slight hopes of his recovery. Long is to have a trial on Thursday, the 27th.

Some time since, Mr. John J. Stiver (father-in-law of John Long) had four or five head of his most valuable cattle stabbed with a knife by some unknown person. Trouble having existed between Long and his father-in-law, of a rather serious nature, Stiver ordered the arrest of Long, and the Constable, in making this attempt, was shot by Long. Report says that Long pleads insanity, and threatens to kill the Sheriff the first opportunity offered him. M.

More Mob-Law in Crawford County, Ind.

From the New Albany Ledger, March 24.

From the officers of the Air-Line Railway Company we learn that a second outrage has been attempted by the vigilants of Crawford County to gain possession of the papers in the railroad suits pending in the Crawford Circuit Court. It appears that upon their first visit they failed to secure the papers they desired, and hence on Wednesday night they returned, to the number of been seventy-five and one hundred, and called upon Mr. Temple, the Clerk of the Court, and, after placing a rope around his neck, demanded that he surrender all the papers in the case. Mr. Temple informed the Vigilants that it would be impossible to do so, as he had forwarded a transcript in the case to the authorities of Perry County. After assuring themselves that Mr. T. was correct in his statements they released him, and shortly after rode out of town.

We understand that Mr. Golden, who has been the agent of the railroad company, in consequence of the threats made against him, has been compelled to flee the country, and that he is now at some point out of the reach of the exasperated mob which seeks his life.

Complete and certified copies of all the papers in these Crawford County cases have been made, and are now in the hands of parties for safe keeping, beyond reach of these Vigilants, and will be produced at the proper time and proper place.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Jury of the Period--Balloon-Ascensions--Col. Evans and His Family--Literary Gossip.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17, 1873.

THE JURY OF THE PERIOD.

Another farce, a companion-piece to the verdict of acquittal in the Fair-Crittenden case, has been performed in California, this time at Vallejo. Last Thursday, a man named James D. Page, keeper of a restaurant, shot and mortally wounded his wife and killed himself, during a quarrel growing out of her alleged infidelity. He claimed that she had cohabited with Charles A. Russell, who is at present confined in jail under sentence of death, and, in order to establish her guilt beyond controversy, had opened letters sent to her by the murderer's friends. Though it was proven that Page was alone with his wife when the fatal shots were fired, and that his pistol did the work, the Coroner's jury returned this verdict: "That James D. Page came to his death from the effect of a pistol-shot from the hands of a party unknown."

AMONG THE CLOUDS.

Profs. Coe and Lay, two Eastern aeronauts, have made four balloon ascensions from Woodward's Gardens within the last two months. They were accompanied by reporters on each occasion. These ascensions draw crowds of 10,000 or 12,000 people to the Gardens, because of their novelty in this country. As the balloon leaves the ground, the band plays "Rise Up, William Riley;" the people become wild with excitement, and cheer after cheer rends the air. A grand aerial race between two balloons is likely to be held under the auspices of the press,—the party to consist of members of the profession alone. If the plan is carried out, the gratitude of the people will be beyond expression.

COL. EVANS AND HIS FAMILY.

The family of the late lamented Col. Albert S. Evans reside at the old homestead in this city, a pleasant cottage on the summit of one of our highest hills, wherein the Colonel produced the choicest specimens of his literary work. Thanks to the liberality and enterprise of the San Francisco press, his widow and children have a good home of their own, and are in comfortable circumstances. In a conversation with J. H. Carmany, publisher of the *Overland Monthly*, that gentleman said to me: "While in New York, last fall, I frequently met Col. Evans at the Astor House, where we were stopping. He was always hard at work, reading proofs of his work on California, to be published by Lippincott, or attending to his correspondence. Occasionally he would grow impatient at the delay of his friend Marcillios, who was to accompany him on his Mexican expedition. He had a great deal to say about the sudden death of his old friend, Gov. Seward (whom he accompanied to Mexico as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*), and about the uncertainty of life generally. I remember a few evenings later, at the Froude reception by the Lotus Club, in the presence of Joaquin Miller and others, he had a smart discussion with Dr. Holland in reference to having a purpose in life, in which the Doctor brought out very strong arguments in favor of having a purpose in everything,—every action, word, and deed. The Colonel succeeded in drawing out the very strong rules of life which exhibit themselves in all the literary works of the eminent author. He has a good purpose in view in all of his works. I went to Boston, and, upon my return, found that the Colonel was still delayed. In a few days Mr. Marcillios and lady arrived, and arrangements were made for sailing on the ill-fated steamer Missouri. I bade him a kindly adieu one afternoon, as he was wending his way to the steamer, and, to my surprise, saw him next morning passing out at the Astor House entrance. I hailed him, and inquired the cause of his reappearance, and he said that 'The old tub stuck in the mud, and they were obliged to wait for the tide to float her off.' Another hurried good-bye, and we parted. I presume I was the last Californian who saw the kind-hearted Colonel alive."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The *California Art Journal* for March is replete with clever articles on art, music, and the drama, and also contains an excellent picture—a zincograph—of John McCullough as "Coriolanus." The journal is a credit to San Francisco, and is moderately profitable.

J. Ross Browne, the noted traveler, will have in the next issue of the *Overland* an exhaustive article on the "Agricultural Capacity of California," referring to the reclamation of marsh and swamp lands, and projected plans for irrigation, in California, with notes on the canal system of China and other countries. Some of the reclaimed lands have produced as high as eighty bushels of wheat per acre.

That clever sell on the Pavy expedition to the North Pole is still going the rounds of the press. Its publication was the result of accepting perfunctory correspondence. The original letter to the *World*, purporting to have been based on dispatches from Pavy's Arctic headquarters, was written by a San Francisco Bohemian, a restless individual who is always incubating some sensation or other. BEN JONES.

A Question of Beard.

From the Hartford Courant.

The brave British soldier, when at home in Old England, is not allowed to wear a beard. To some, the regulation is becoming; to others it is annoying. None, however, fully likes to have foreordination so completely do away with free will in the matter of his own whiskers. Recently a regiment of the Twentieth Hussars returned home from India. It was winter, and raw weather. The men had their throats protected by their beards, and were in moderately good health. On arriving, they became subject to the cutting regulations mentioned. Their regimental surgeon accordingly interceded, and the men themselves pleaded that the rule might not be enforced upon a people who had just returned from so different a climate. It was no use, however; the law is inexorable, and the beards disappeared by order. Immediately, bronchitis, sore throats, and other troubles fell upon them, and their ire was considerably disturbed, too. Some of them wrote anonymously to the Duke of Cambridge, and suggested that it did not seem very fair that, when a regiment of warm-climate men were made to shave in England in winter, the two cousins of the Queen, the Duke himself, and Prince Edward, who had not been in India, were yet permitted to wear their beard as they chose. The Duke did not make use of his privilege, and, to settle the matter easiest, he ordered Prince Edward to abandon it likewise, and shave. This he refused to do, and the matter has been referred to the Queen. Meantime, the members of the Twentieth Hussars are getting up a great reputation for independence, and their fellow-soldiers will tremble before them in the next sham fight at Wimbledon.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Rummel Investigation---The Circuit Courts.

Official Reporters---Eminent Domain---Penitentiary Commissioners.

Chicago Town Elections---Debate on the Railroad-Suits Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25, 1873.

THE RUMMEL INVESTIGATION.

The reports of the majority and minority of the Rummel Investigation Committee were the special order for this morning, when Mr. Savage desired to postpone until the printed reports were distributed. Mr. Rountree wished to have the testimony taken by the Committee printed, as he did not desire to judge a man on the mere conclusions of a committee. Mr. Savage answered that he did not know where the testimony was; which was, to say the least, a queer way of permitting evidence to be lost. Mr. Hite stated that Mr. Rummel desired to have the dispute settled at once, and hoped there would be no unnecessary delay. The further hearing was postponed until Friday, the testimony to be found and printed in the meantime.

SWORN IN.

The Hon. Richard F. Crawford was sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Robert J. Cross, Representative of the Ninth District, including Winnebago County.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

The Judicial Apportionment bill reached the hands of the Governor last Friday, and the ten days within which he must sign it will expire on Monday next. Good lawyers are of opinion that, in spite of the repealing clause, the old Judges can legally continue in office under the Constitution until the election of their successors. To avoid all doubt and the confusion that would arise in case they were legislated out, the following bill has been read a second time in the House, and will, if possible, be passed this week:

A BILL for an act to authorize the present Judges of the Circuit Courts to hold terms of Court in the counties, and set the times as required by law, in force on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, until the expiration of their terms of office.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the present Judges of the Circuit Courts be and they are hereby authorized, until the expiration of the present terms of office of said Judges, to hold terms of Court in the several counties which constitute their respective circuits, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, at such times as said terms were required to be held by law, in force on the day aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Whereas, by reason of the passage of an act changing circuits and reducing their number, and in order that the administering of justice may be freed from embarrassments occasioned thereby, an emergency exists; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Governor will sign the Circuit bill, any way, and trust to the Legislature to remedy its own blunders.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

In many Courts of the State, short-hand reporters have been employed under special laws, which will have no application to the new circuits. It is the desire of the bar practising in many courts that reporters should be maintained, and, with that end in view, a general law authorizing the appointment of reporters in every circuit in the State has been introduced, and will pass if there is time. This measure is a totally different thing from the Cook County bill just being repealed. The latter contained a flagrant steal on the County Treasury,—providing that, for every case, the reporters should be paid twice,—by the county for their attendance, and by the parties for their transcript. In every civil case, the Judge's certificate of attendance was made a tax on the county, amounting to a gigantic sum in the course of a year. No such outrages are contemplated in the proposed general law, which simply empowers the Judge to call on the reporter, when requested by the parties to a civil suit, and to give the reporter a voucher of the length of time he has been employed, that his pay may be taxed, with the other costs in the case, against the party ordering the report. In criminal cases, however, it is proposed that the Judge shall have the power to order a report at the expense of the county, whenever he thinks the case is of sufficient magnitude to warrant it. There are many circuits in the State, having no reporters at present, which would gladly employ one if there was any sort of power to appoint him, or provision as to his compensation. A general law will wipe out all special reporting privileges, and inaugurate free trade in phonography.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The following is in the House, on its second reading:

A BILL for an act to amend Sec. 9 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain," in force July 1, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Sec. 9 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain," in force July 1, 1872, be amended to read as follows, to-wit.:

SEC. 9. Said jury shall, at the request of either party, go upon the land sought to be taken or damaged, in person, examine the same, and, after hearing the proofs offered, make their report in writing, and the same shall be subject to amendment by the jury, under the direction of the court or the Judge, as the case may be, so as to clearly set forth and show the compensation ascertained to each person thereto entitled, and the said verdict shall thereupon be recorded.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor is besieged by candidates for Penitentiary Commissioner. They are gathering from near and from far, before there is a vacancy, assuming that His Excellency will remove those now in charge of the prison. The Hon. R. P. Derrickson is spoken of from Chicago. The Hon. Alexander L. Morrison is also a candidate; and to-day arrived Capt. John Harrington, with a strong delegation from the Grand Army of the Republic, to press his claims. Mr. P. J. Dunne, from Peoria, is likewise in the field. The last-named three gentlemen are Irish Republicans, and will make an interesting triangular fight. Now they are about neck and neck. Mr. Paul Selby, of the Quincy *Whig*, is another candidate. There are twenty-four in all. It is stated that Mr. Butz will not be removed, as he was elected directly by the people, and represents the Germans. Probably Mr. Reed will be called upon to resign. Mr. Daniels, of Will, hankers after his shoes, it seems. There are also numerous candidates for Gen. Rowett's place. No action will be taken until the Penitentiary Committee reports.

PERSONAL.

Mr. County Commissioner Crawford arrived this evening, with a good appetite, and put up at his favorite caravansary, the Leland. He has Cook County on his hands. County Attorney Root is with him.

Mr. Jewett is on hand, watching the Lake Front Repealing bill, which comes up on its passage in the House to-morrow.

CHICAGO TOWN ELECTIONS.

A bill permitting voters in the towns of Chicago to vote at the town elections in April, at the regular precincts, instead of at one poll, as required by the Township-Organization law, was introduced in the Senate.

THE RAILROAD SUITS.

The rules were suspended to consider House bill No. 532, Mr. Cassedy making the motion. Mr. Jones desired to postpone until Friday, which was lost,—67 to 24. Mr. Bradwell moved the bill be ordered to a third reading. A foolish motion on so important a bill, thought Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Bradwell gave way. Mr. Gordon moved to amend so that the bill might cover cases of alleged violation of the law to occur hereafter. Mr. Pollock thought it was simply advertising a premium for violating law. Mr. Cassedy thought men had just as good a right to offer the legal rate in the future as had the men who were now the victims of prosecution. "It was part of the same animal." He would take the bill with the amendment, or without it, but would prefer it amended. The institution of suits was a game of bluff to scare persons from offering the legal fare. Mr. Cronkrite offered an amendment providing that cases in future shall not be defended, except upon the recommendation of the Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners. Mr. Shaw was in favor of the last amendment, as it would prevent malicious men from seeking cheap notoriety at the expense of the State, while good citizens would be maintained in their rights. Mr. Hay was not prepared to encourage men to raid on railroads under color of doubtful legislation. All the bills on the subject of railroads before the Legislature were provided with ample means to enforce their provisions. If proper officers were to be elected, with power to conduct suits, what was the use of a general law, which would authorize an indefinite, on irresponsible, an innumerable number of suits to be instituted, and subject the Treasury to the raids of lawyers all over the State, whose interest it would be to stimulate and encourage litigation? Mr. Savage would defend everybody, past, present, and future. Mr. Bradwell observed that railroad conductors and their hirelings had taken citizens by the nape of the neck and pitched them out of the cars, insulting the persons so pitched out, insulting the Legislature, and insulting the dignity of the State. He was for defending the people. Mr. Scanlan offered a substitute, providing that the Attorney-General and the Railroad Commissioners should decide that the cases were worthy of defense. Mr. Hawes was opposed to the substitute, and favored the amendments. Until the courts decided the law unconstitutional, the railroads should obey it. The railroads were guilty of mob law, and the whole people should unite to defend those singled out for prosecution. Mr. Morrison was in favor of the amendment. Mr. Oberly would defend men who declined to pay more than the legal fare, if they refused every hour in the day, every day in the week, and so on until all the greenbacks in the Treasury were used up. Mr. Gordon believed no railroad in the State would attempt to institute suits in the United States Court if that bill was passed. Mr. Dunham had no hesitation in doing what he believed to be proper in opposing a bill that would provoke litigation and compel the State to pay the piper. He believed this was the first case where it was proposed that the State should defend private suits. He counseled prudence and moderation. When they authorized the people who acted in good faith to involve the State in litigation, they set a dangerous precedent. He would vote for the bill as it came from the Committee, but he did not think every man in the State could be trusted. He knew men, if the amendment carried, who would get on a train in 30 minutes to bring on a collision. Mr. Lane, of Hancock, was opposed to the amendment and to the bill. He was in favor of restricting railroad rates; but there were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the railroad laws. Mr. Cassody defended the bill. The railroads switched law-abiding citizens on the side-tracks, tore their overcoats off their backs, and turned them out of the cars; and now members of the House objected to protecting men who would be similarly outraged in the future.

The following is House bill No. 532:

A BILL for an act to Define the Duties of the Attorney-General in Certain Cases:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of this State to appear and defend any action or actions heretofore instituted against any citizen or citizens of this State, either in the courts of this State or of the United States, or which may hereafter be instituted in any such courts, for the recovery of damages for any act or acts heretofore done, or hereafter, wherein the alleged cause of action grew out of the acts and conduct of such citizen or citizens, in good faith done and performed, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to establish a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State," approved April 15, 1871, or who in good faith may have relied upon the act aforesaid as a justification of said acts and conduct. The said Attorney-General is hereby authorized to call to his aid in the defense of such action or actions such additional counsel as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. The costs of defending any such action or actions, and of such additional counsel, together with any judgment that may be rendered against the defendant or defendants therein, shall be certified to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and by said Commission to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall draw his warrant therefor upon the Treasurer, payable to said Attorney-General, out of any funds that may be appropriated by this General Assembly for the use of said Commission; and the said Attorney-General shall use the same in discharge of such costs, attorney fees, and judgment, if any, and shall file his vouchers therefor with said Commission.

And whereas, by reason of the pending of such suits and the necessity for taking early steps for the defense thereof, an emergency exists, requiring that this act shall take effect immediately; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Three Persons Sentenced to Death.

The editor of the Americus *Republican*, who was in attendance on Webster Superior Court at Preston, Ga., recently, writes to his paper as follows:

At 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon the Sheriff entered the Court-room with E. F. Spann, Susan Eberhart, Lee Smith, and William Sheppard, to hear the sentence of the law about to be pronounced upon them. The room was crowded with spectators to witness a scene which, perhaps, may never occur again, and the like of which has never before been witnessed in this State—the sentence of death on three persons, and confinement in the Penitentiary on one, at the same time. It was indeed a solemn sight to behold, and one that we never again expect to witness. The prisoners all appeared to be deeply affected, especially Spann and Miss Eberhart. As the prisoners entered a silence as still as death pervaded the entire room. Shortly after they were seated and became composed, the Judge, in a very solemn manner, called the names of E. F. Spann and Susan Eberhart, and asked if they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon them. "Nothing," was answered in a low tone. His Honor then proceeded to pass sentence upon them separately. Before doing so, however, he addressed them in the following words, Mr. Spann standing, while Miss Eberhart remained seated during its delivery:

"It is not my purpose to reawaken the memories of the past, nor to wound your sensibilities by recalling the dreadful events of that night, when the poor victim of your crime lost her life at your hands. The events of that night, so dark with crime; the retiring of the wife to her usual repose, trusting alone in her husband and her God; the preparations for the fatal deed; the wicked purpose; the mode of killing, and the death struggles of the poor helpless, unfortunate victim, are already engraved on your mind, and neither time nor eternity can ever erase them. Suffice it to say that a faithful wife lost her life at the hands of an unfaithful husband and his wicked paramour. That is enough to be told of this horrible tragedy. Let a dark veil hide all else.

"You have been tried and convicted, and the sentence of death has been pronounced upon you. Upon that occasion I besought you to turn your thoughts to the perils of the character of the doom that awaited each of you. Since then, the judgment of the Supreme Court has been invoked in your behalf, and the judgment of this Court has been solemnly affirmed.

"You stand to-day without hope. The grave is before you. Within a few days—which will be swifter to you than a weaver's shuttle—you will be called upon to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death. Let every moment of your time on earth be given to the most solemn and earnest preparation for that great event. Rely not on yourselves, nor on the help of others, but cast yourself with all your sins upon your Savior. If you go to Him as true penitents He will not reject you; but, sinful as you are and as great as are your crimes, He will pardon and forgive. May the Lord have mercy on you!"

The Judge then pronounced the sentence of death upon E. F. Spann, to be executed on Friday, the 11th day of April next.

A like sentence was then pronounced upon Miss Eberhart, but, upon the solicitation of prisoner's counsel, Col. W. A. Hawkins, the day of execution was prolonged until the 2d day of May.

Sentence of death was then pronounced upon Lee Smith, to be hung on Friday, the 25th day of April.

A Single-Handed Combat With a California Lion.

From the Trinity (Cal.) Journal, March 1.

John Day, whose adventure with a bear we detailed week before last, recently fell in with a California lion and fought him single-handed under the most exciting circumstances. Tuesday of last week Day was hunting in the mountains back of Steiner's Flat. The dogs brought something to bay high up on the mountain side. Supposing the game to be a lynx or a wild-cat, he made his way to the spot, guided by the noise of the dogs. Before reaching the dogs the mountain side became so steep that it was with the greatest difficulty he made the ascent. Finally he arrived near the place and found an almost level spot upon which to stand. Casting his eyes upward he beheld upon a cliff of rocks, ten or twelve feet above, a large California lion crouched and angry. Our hero lost no time, but leveled his rifle at the animal's head. Growling with pain and rage the infuriated beast sprang down, full of fight and fury, and the hunter found himself prostrate beneath his savage antagonist. His gun was knocked out of his hands and went sliding down the precipitous slope. He had a butcher knife, but that was in his boot, and, unfortunately, he had a pair of overalls over all. There was, luckily, a hole in the overalls, through which he succeeded in getting his hand in and got his knife. He struck the brute in the head with his knife the first time, but the skin was so tough and wrinkled that the knife failed to penetrate. The second time he stabbed the animal near the small of the back. Uttering a most unearthly yell, the animal bounded away. Day immediately regained his feet and found himself but slightly injured. The lion, having gone down the hill some distance, stopped. His rifle being between him and the lion, Day went for his gun, and after getting it, so steep was the ground, he could not keep his footing, but went slipping and sliding until he was almost upon his foe. But the lion had no desire to renew the conflict, and when he saw the enemy descending upon him, he started for the mountains on the opposite side screaming worse than any female. Single-handed, no man is a match for a full-grown California lion, but Day was decidedly in luck, considering that his shot did not prove fatal. The lion, somehow, had lost one of his fore paws—perhaps in a trap. This prevented it from using its fore feet, and likely discouraged it. Day's bullet broke its under jaw. The only wounds Day received were in the shoulder, inflicted by the lion's upper teeth in its futile attempts to bite. The beast being unable to strike or bite, doubtless considered itself overmatched and discretion the better part of valor.

THE LAST NEW FORGERY.

From the London Spectator, March 9.

This last forgery on the Bank of England is by far the most ingenious, as well as most successful, that has in this country been attempted. There was brain put into the work, as well as, what was far more odd, considerable capital. The forger, whoever he was, or rather his employer, for there must have been many persons engaged, seems to have put to himself a question of this kind. Who in the world, if possessed of the forger's mechanical skill or the means of securing it, could forge most easily? Clearly a city magnate, a man accustomed to transact large business, to draw many checks, to discount many bills. Therefore, it is needful for the forger, if he meditates a large operation, to place himself in the position of such a magnate, to open a "sound" account with the Bank of England, most suspicious of all banks at first, but most trustful when all is right, to do much real business, and to discount many real bills. These things were done until the Bank became unsuspicious, and then the question arose, what is it most profitable to forge? We should answer that question very differently from the forger, for it has always appeared to us that the governments of the world are reprehensibly silly in the facilities that they offer to this art, that their bonds are very clumsy affairs, and that a forger with genius and in the suppposed position of this one might, just after some dividend day—that is, practically in January or July—raise enormous loans on deposit of fictitious government securities. If they once passed muster, what test could or would be applied for five months? This forger, however, did not think so, but, perhaps from some lurking pride in his proficiency in his own art, tried the much more difficult plan of forging the acceptances of great city houses, which he deposited with the Western branch of the Bank of England. If they were accepted for discount, well and good, he would have three months in which to disappear; and if they were rejected, well and good too, for he had only to close his account, bankers being very unwilling to explain their reasons for rejecting securities. Consequently, he forged the acceptances of the greatest firms in London or the world, and, but for the accident that he left out a date in a particular bill, might have absconded with half a million. The Bank sent the date to be rectified, and the imposition was detected. So good, however, were the forgeries, that the firms themselves could only detect them by referring to their books, and before detection ensued the forger had obtained £80,000, which he invested in United States bonds, probably as the most portable method of disposing of his plunder, and the investment which would excite least suspicion in the bank.

In this particular case, the method of discovery points directly to the method of prevention. London bankers have been remiss in their methods of self-defense. If on receipt of a bill they advised the acceptors that such a document had been presented for discount, they need not be two days without information as to its genuineness. We can see no reason whatever against that precaution, as it would be unnecessary to give the name of the person or firm discounting, the acceptor merely receiving sufficient indication to enable him to refer to his books, as in this case by accident he did receive. The new rule would add something, but not too much, to office work, and it would, as far as we can see, be a final check on a repetition of this particular fraud. The forger would never have time and would know that he would not have time to get away, and would try some less dangerous plan of operations. Considering the magnitude of the danger, the signs that a ring of forgers is at work, and the immense disturbance to business created by a single success of the kind, it would be well worth while to incur so slight an additional expense. It would not, of course, prevent an accidental or isolated forgery; but it would prevent a grand operation, and this is a gain, as it must be remembered that the chance of forging bills tempts men who would not risk time, energy, and capital to manufacture a few bank-notes. Their work would not repay them, and it is as a business operation intended to recoup men who have money to waste that the recent forgery is so exceedingly formidable.

Whether any new mechanical precautions against forgery can be adopted we must leave to engineers and men of science, but we greatly doubt it. The world has had a great interest for a great many years in devising a note that cannot be forged, and has not found one yet. Special papers may, no doubt, be manufactured for special firms, as one is manufactured for the Bank of England; but any paper can be imitated, and we could hardly protect private persons as we protect the Bank, by making it a high penal offense to imitate or to possess their paper. It is difficult to imagine a paper which could not be imitated, unless it were made of a substance procurable only by a few persons, or colored with a dye, the secret of which had been carefully preserved, and no such paper or dye is yet before the world. The Marwarrees of India use a paper for their acceptances which is very ingenious, but which would scarcely baffle European skill. It is a very fine silver tissue-paper, almost without weight, and its specialty is this. No one can write on it Marwarree fashion without Marwarree ink, any other kind wetting the fine paper almost into pulp. No skill can overcome this difficulty without the ink, but in England the experts would discover the secret of the ink in an hour, and the Marwarree method of holding the paper and pen in a day, and in a week produce a "hoondee" or bill of exchange that would pass muster every where except with the accepting firm. The paper of the Bank of Bengal, too, is very good, in that it is entirely beyond imitation except by very first-rate engravers possessed of tools as perfect as those of the agents employed by the Bank itself. The paper only looks cloudy, but under a strong glass is found to be covered with lines of microscopic characters, which could not be produced by hand, or without machinery equal to that employed, or we imagine without a very peculiar ink, an ink that will not run. But all these means are within the range of forgers like those now at work, men with brains, money, and the disposition to use both for fraud, and no further improvement appears practicable. They use cypher drafts in some countries, which cannot be read except with the key, but they are useless against men whose art is not to interpret, but to copy exactly. The only protection they would afford would be that the forger, not knowing the figures, must reproduce some bill exactly, as he would not know the sign which varied them. But then neither would the ordinary customer. Any signature can be imitated, and no substitute for a signature understood by the discounting world has been devised. Stamps and seals are as easily forged as signatures, or more easily, and so are watermarks when the reward is large enough to pay for the machinery. There may be a remedy in science, but as yet it is quite invisible.

It would be an unpleasant thing for the bankers, and indeed for the world generally, if science took the other side, but it is quite a possible thing. Suppose science to discover means of infallibly imitating or reproducing any written or printed document, what would become of our present system of representing credit? Clearly, bank-notes would be impossible, bonds payable to bearer mere snares, acceptances invitations to fraud, and every check paid out a danger to the payer or the bank with which he dealt. Nobody who has watched the advances made by photography of late years can deny that this is conceivable, and yet if it happened what would the city people do? Would they run the risk and charge a percentage, as they practically do now as to many forms of fraud? Or would they pass laws limiting the right of negotiation to instruments drawn on a particular paper, protecting everybody by the principal protection of the Bank of England? Or would they devise entirely new methods of representing credit, as the Jews of the Middle Ages did? The latter would be the course as to bills, the agency of the telegraph being called into operation; but for bank-notes, the plan ultimately adopted would, we suspect, be to use some new material, a new metal, for example, which it would be possible under strict laws to monopolise, and wait till science had made another advance, and obtained the power of imitating these two. The speculation is of no more practical value than one on the results of the discovery of the philosopher's stone, but it has, like that speculation, an interest for minds which do not believe man has yet arrived at the permanent perfection of all things. Suppose science, which has so long helped her, in a freak declares war on the Bank of England?

Fruit in Illinois.

The Canton *Register* reports peach trees in that vicinity all winter killed. Few, if any, pear trees are left alive. The Flemish Beauty has escaped, if any. Choice varieties of cherry trees are also killed. Nearly all the grapes, except the Concord, have been killed or badly weakened. Judge Winter of Lewiston, reports the same in regard to grapes there. Pear buds are all killed, and last year's growth of wood likewise. Peach trees are utterly annihilated. Cherries are gone up for the coming season, while the trees are badly damaged. The Carthage (Hancock County) *Republican* gives a more encouraging account from that section. Peach buds are destroyed, but the trees are not seriously injured. Grape vines have suffered but little.

THE GREAT DIAMOND SUIT.

How It Was Settled---Arnold Pays Lent $150,000.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 25.

Our readers cannot have so soon forgotten the great "Diamond Swindle" of California, which made such a stir throughout the country last fall; nor the suit for $350,000 brought by William M. Lent, of California, against Philip Arnold, of Elizabethtown. Yesterday the last act in this interesting drama was played, and the curtain fell on a scene in which a huge pile of greenbacks was the central figure. The following order of the United States Circuit Court explains the denouement of the play:

William M. Lent vs. Philip Arnold and others.

This day came the parties and by consent of all parties the attachment herein is dismissed as settled and agreed, and this action and the cross-suit of Mary E. Arnold are dismissed, agreed and settled, each party paying his own costs. W. D. Wood, Sheriff of Hardin County, is ordered to deliver the attached property to Philip and Mary E. Arnold. And then came said Philip and Mary E. Arnold and acknowledged the receipt of all the attached property, and said Sheriff and his sureties are discharged by consent of parties from all further responsibility in reference thereto.

The suit was instituted in the Hardin Circuit Court to recover $250,000, which Lent claimed to have paid Arnold for the discovery of a diamond-field, that was afterward alleged to be no diamond-field at all, but only "salted" with diamonds bought for the purpose. The suit was afterwards removed to the United States Circuit Court at this place. It seems that upon entering this suit some $70,000 or $80,000 worth of property belonging to Arnold was attached, and an intimation of comprimise was made, but the plaintiff declined to listen to any proposition of the kind. There was a great deal of difficulty, however, in securing personal service on Arnold, who was in hiding; and, wearied with the obstacles thrown in his way, Mr. Lent seemed at one time not unwilling to accept a compromise which did not abate too much of his claim. But just then Arnold was feeling safe, among friends, had the ropes in his own hands, and stood out manfully for the little pile it is now evident he had gathered in his diamond operation. Lent, who had been here for some weeks, and had made a favorable impression upon those he met, returned to California, and the field of contest became comparatively quiet. Arnold was lulled into less watchful vigilance, and a sharp Louisville policeman was engaged, made Deputy Sheriff, and managed to secure personal service of the summons of court upon the redoubtable hero.

This made the way more clear and easy for the plaintiff, removing obstacles which would otherwise have continually hampered the suit, and even the execution of judgment. It seems, also, to have left the impression on the mind of Mr. Arnold which inclined him more favorably to a compromise, and the proposition to that end, which had lapsed on the departure of Lent for California, was renewed, with more favorable prospects of an agreement. Conscious of the difficulties, trials, and annoyances incident to a long-protracted effort to secure satisfaction of a judgment, especially where he had a shrewd and almost sleepless foe to contend with, Mr. Lent at length agreed to abate more than half of his claim for the sake of having the matter settled at once and finally.

The result was reached yesterday, and is indicated in the order of court printed above. We sent one reporter to the counsel for the plaintiff, and another to the counsel for the defendant, but both parties declined to add any information to that we had already received from the docket, and we immediately started out our chief detective, who can discover an item as well where it isn't as where it is, and he returned with the following statement, which, in his confidence in his own powers, he denominates "the facts in the case." We shall call them rumors:

When negotiations had brought the matter to such a point that an agreement became possible, the interviews grew in interest, and the question of the amount to be paid became important. This was finally fixed at the comfortable sum of $150,000,—quite a fortune for a poor man; and yesterday, somewhere in the city, in a quiet room, away from the anxious and prying eyes of the public—where we shall not state, perhaps because we can't, and perhaps because we don't want to—the money was paid over in greenbacks by Arnold's attorney to Lent's attorney; it was well examined to test its genuineness, and counted often enough to satisfy the receiver that the proper sum was in the inviting pile; receipts were exchanged, and the legal involvements of the whole transaction were entirely wiped out, leaving both parties as they were at the commencement of the suit, except that Arnold is minus the sum he paid Lent, and his expenses in the matter, and Lent is plus the sum he received, less *his* expenses.

Thus ends the last act in the great California diamond sensation.

Throughout the progress of the suit, Mr. Harpending, one of the parties engaged in getting up the diamond company which bought Arnold's mess, or diamond field, has been here or at Elizabethtown, except intervals of absence, and it is understood has been active in promoting the compromise arrived at. It is hinted that Harpending and Slack, as well as Arnold, contributed to make up the sum paid to Mr. Lent.

BLOODY FRATRICIDE.

One Brother Shoots Another Dead at the Feet of their Aged Father--Supposed Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 25.

About two and a half miles southeast of Bardston, the county seat of Nelson County, Ky., lives Mr. George W. Holtshouser, a farmer of high respectability and standing among his fellow-citizens. During his life he had reared two sons, John Crittenden and Daniel Webster, both of whom were the delight of their parents, who, in their old age, looked upon them as the prop of their declining years, and the staff which would ease their footsteps to the grave. Both of them had for the last six or eight years superintended their father's business, and assisted in the support of their parents. It seems that for several months past a feud has existed between these brothers, the cause of which is as yet unknown.

Last Saturday night the quiet little city of Bardstown was thrown into consternation by the news that J. C. Holtshouser had shot and killed his brother, D. W. Holtshouser, at his father's residence. Investigation proved that the terrible story was but too true, and that the murder occurred in the following manner:

John C. Holtshouser had been in Bardstown during the day, and returned home about 7½ o'clock that evening, and entered the room where his father and brother were sitting by the fire. His brother sat by a small table reading the New York *Ledger*. His father, being at the right of the fire-place, saw his son John C. enter the room, and supposed he was bringing in the mail from the city; but, instead of taking the mail from his pocket, the latter drew out a large navy revolver, and, without uttering a word shot at his brother, the ball passing through the paper, entering the left breast of the victim, and lodging under his shoulder blade. The wounded man attempted to rise from his chair when the fratricide fired again, the ball this time entering near the shoulder, and, as his brother fell towards the door, he fired the third time, sending a deadly ball into the crown of the head, through the brain, and lodging under the right eye.

Having completed his bloody and fratricidal work, the wretched murderer, leaving the gory remains of his brother lying prostrate in death at the feet of his father, started out of the door, closely followed by the venerable old man, who, in the agony of his grief, begged that he might be shot also, and thus have his troubles ended. The murderer then visited the residence of Mr. Boone, his father-in-law, who lived near by, and giving his wife a parting kiss, he fled across the country and has not been heard of since. Shortly after he left Boone's house a pistol-shot was heard in the direction he had taken, and it is generally believed that he took his life into his own hands and ended it by the same means he had employed in the commission of his fearful crime, but this report needs confirmation.

These young men were highly respected in the community. They had both passed through the war, in the Confederate army, with great credit to themselves as brave and good soldiers, the murderer having been a Lieutenant in John Morgan's command. The deceased was unmarried. His brother has a wife and two children. Their parents are both about 75 years of age, and their grief can better be imagined than described. On Sunday the excitement in the neighborhood was very great, and every effort was being made to capture the fratricide.

—The Board of Supervisors of Marathon County, Wis., have granted the Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company 200,000 acres of land which the county has bid in for delinquent taxes, and the railroad company will extend the track from Grand Rapids to Wausau. That is a neat form of land-grant.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Settling Down to Business---Experts Tell the Wonders of the Stink-World.

How Millions of Little Animals Rend Each Other and Cause All the Bother.

Beautiful Land, a Foot and a Half Deep with Refuse, that Grows Splendid Cabbages.

Wahl Thinks the Chicago Boys Burned His Place Down in Revenge for His Stink-Shop.

Complete History of the Manufacture of Evil Smells, Both Ancient and Modern.

The final hearing of the cause, Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. the village of Hyde Park, came up before Judge Farwell, yesterday.

LOUIS WAHL

was the first witness examined. He deposed as follows, as to a machine he is about constructing, after some preliminary matter: The machine is not a success as yet; does not think the Company is handling the material as successfully as it could with one of them. He thinks the Company spend too much money in improvements. There is another Fertilizing Company near the Stock Yards. Witness came to the city in the year 1854, at which time offal of slaughtering and packing-houses was dumped promiscuously on the prairies, the favorite spot being the corner of Thirty-first street and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Seeing there a large quantity of bones and animal matter,

THE IDEA SUGGESTED ITSELF

that they might be utilized. There were slaughtering-houses on the North Branch of the Chicago River, but he cannot say where they got rid of their refuse. This establishment was within half a block of Thirty-first street and the river. The charter of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company was granted in March, 1867. At that time offal was conveyed out of the city in the cars of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad through Hyde Park. The depot at Twenty-sixth street was established in 1867, and removed two years ago this spring. For the year previous to the obtaining of the Company's charter the process of sun-drying the offal was employed. In June or July the city turned on a force of men from the Bridewell to bury the offal which had been dumped on the prairie. Witness attended the organization meeting of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company; remembered the procuring of the charter for which his brother went to Springfield; was not conversant with the business affairs of the Company, but knows it did not cost anything to put the charter through. His firm subsequently sold out to a Philadelphia party, in July, 1867, to whom they sold the charter, together with the rest of the Company's possessions. They had then on hand a large quantity of raw material. They made a written transfer of the property for $50,000. Does not know whether the Company have increased their property or not. Has been down to visit their works about twice a year since the sale. He went once with the Corporation. There was unused material lying round at the time. He went down in May last to look at the new machine, the Ralston drier. There were then some

3,000 OR 4,000 TONS OF RAW MATERIAL.

It was in good condition, as most of it had been run through the drier,—say 400 or 500 tons. His object in going down was to see the machinery rather than to see the stuff. They had seven driers working all last season with a daily capacity each of about fourteen tons of dried material. The expense of putting up a Ralston drier is about $1,600 a piece, making the value of the seven in the establishment $11,200. Thinks the establishment could be improved by the employment of more driers. The sooner the offal is dried after its removal, the larger the amount of chemical matter it produces and the greater the profit of the fertilizer-matter. Witness explained a method by which he hopes to condense the mal-odorous steam employed in drying material and convey it

IN THE SHAPE OF WATER

from the factory. The machinery possessed by the Company was not sufficient to work up the large amount of offal which is supplied them. Has no idea of the aggregate amount of offal produced by the slaughtering-houses of the city, and had no knowledge of how the Company transport the material from the city. He conducted the business of making fertilizer in Chicago in the years 1863 and 1864, but left the city

BECAUSE OF THE TERRIBLE SMELL

his factory made. His place was burned down, and he thinks the citizens of Chicago did it. His present works at Ainsworth are thirteen miles from the Court House. If the Company's establishment could only work up the winter accumulation of material there would be no trouble at other parts of the year. The offal, when fresh, does not emit any odor, and if it were rushed at once through the drying mills no odor could arise. The buildings the Fertilizing Company occupied before the fire were inexpensive and rough. Besides the machine which he is perfecting, and by which he proposes to condense the

MAL-ODOROUS STEAM,

there is another simple method of condensing it, which is not, however, employed at present. Have never tried to pass "soft stuff," that is to say, liver, lights, pluck, etc., through the drying machine without its undergoing a process. The amount of profit in the business is in proportion to the amount of evil smell which is retained; thus it is the interest of the manufacturer to dry the material as soon as possible. The average amount of offal sent during one month from the city slaughterhouses, amounts to 10,000 or 12,000 tons. The heaviest killing by Chicago butchers is from the 1st of April to the 1st of October. The process of handling the material has been constantly improving, and it is hoped to be able to reduce its evil odor to a minimum.

W. W. THOMSON,

of the firm of Thomson & Edwards, was the next witness. He testified that he has been in business as a maker of fertilizer for seven years. Has on hand from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of wet material; uses the new drier; the result is nearly double, and the ammonia obtained now is nearly twice as valuable as that formerly.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS,

of Rolla, Miss., Director of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, was then examined. He deposed that he was employed by the Northwestern Fertilizer Company to examine their works in 1868, and also spent a week there in July last. Formerly the Company dried the raw material. Animal matter generally contains about 60 per cent of water. When dried in the sun it will produce from 4 to 6 per cent of nitrogen, more of ammonia, which result he obtained from an analysis of the product in 1867 and 1868. Has visited other fertilizing establishments, but knows of none other where the raw material is worked. Last year he spent a part of a day at the Company's works, and his impression was that great improvements had been made in managing the work. The material was very carefully managed, and at the time he expressed himself satisfied. The process of drying as now carried on causes the

PRODUCTION OF NITROGEN

to be from 7 to 9 per cent. This was caused by the fact that through the agency of the new driers much of the component parts of the material, which had formerly escaped as compound ammonia, is now retained. His visit to the works in 1872 was in response to an invitation from gentlemen of the works to give opinions and make suggestions, which, as a chemist, he might deem necessary. He was unable to suggest any improvements. The material used to dry "tank stuff" was salt cake. Has often seen dried blood and analyzed it. It contains over 10 per cent of nitrogen. Thinks that 300 pounds of sulphuric acid would suffice to coagulate enough liquid blood to make a ton of dry blood. Considers that work of the kind in which the Northwestern is engaged, cannot possibly be carried on without a certain amount of smell.

In cross-examination, he said he was not a practical manufacturer of fertilizing material. Has never visited

SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS IN EUROPE.

Does not know how the manufacture of such material is carried on at a place called Cannupa, or what is used there for the purpose of converting new material into ammonia matter. He never made a practical test on a ton of blood, but considers that 100 pounds of liquid blood will produce 16 pounds of dry blood.

Here a very edifying conversation on the

VARIETY AND QUALITY OF DIFFERENT EVIL ODORS

was carried on by counsel and witness, in which euphemisms were quite at a discount. Witness stated that he did not consider that the amount [of] ammonia produced from material is any proof of a greater or lesser amount of odor arising from it before or during its manufacture. When he visited the factory, on the 28th and 29th of July, 1872, one or two driers were running. There was a considerable quantity of raw material on hand in which decomposition had been arrested and partial drying had taken place.

JOSEPH LESTER,

a gatherer of bones, which he dries and boils, was next examined. Has carried on business in the bone line in Chicago for sixteen years, and was engaged in it for four years before that time. Had visited the Northwestern Manufacturing Company. Was there in the months of June and September of last year. In June, when he went through the establishment, there was not much material there. He saw the facilities for handling it. Has seen similar establishments in the United States. The place was very clean, and evidenced that work was not spared to render it so. Has examined and invented many machines, and is now putting into his place a Ralston drier, which he considers the best for economy and cleanliness. Thinks the Northwestern works carried on as cleanly as is possible, as it is unable to get along with business of the kind without smell. Has handled stuff fresh from the tank. In five hours after leaving the tank it decomposes, and the idea is to get it through the drier as quick as possible. In 1864, offal was put on the prairies, and in a place off south of the city there is an area of prairie

COVERED A FOOT AND A HALF DEEP

with animal matter. It is beautiful land and grows splendid cabbages. In Chicago there is no natural drainage to carry off refuse. In New York such refuse is dropped into the water, where it is soon carried away by the tide. At St. Louis they boil dead animals and drop their carcasses, minus the grease, into the waters of the Mississippi.

On cross-examination witness stated that he considered pickling the "ingrediences" only increases the sourness and strength of the smell. In answer to counsel as to what decomposition was, and why the process was accompanied by evil odors, witness stated that immediately after the death of an animal millions of

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MINUTE ANIMALS

find life in the dead body, and in the disturbances which ensue between the contending "sects," those smells arise which are rendering fertilizing institutions objectionable. He purchased the right to use the Ralston drier from the Northwestern Company about six weeks ago, two weeks subsequently to his giving his first testimony in the case now pending.

OTHER WITNESSES

are to be heard in the case, and the Court adjourned until to-day.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. W. E. Cook, of Lacon, is at the Matteson House.

Mrs. Agnes Leonard Hill (nee Scanland) is lecturing in Iowa on "Men's Wives."

W. Robinson, Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Sherman House.

Dr. Turnbull, of London, physician of Queen Victoria's family, is at the Gardner House.

Mr. Enoch Root, a Chicago artist, is at work in the Gallery of the Luxembourg, in Paris.

J. H. Stewart, General Superintendent of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. Charles S. Hollinshead, Assistant Secretary of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Sherman House.

M. C. Slavin is recommended for Constable in the West Division, by the Central Committee, in place of M. Forbes, who was originally nominated.

Miss E. Dryer will give a bible reading in the M. E. Church Block, to-day, from 3 to 4 p. m. Fleming H. Revell leads the noon prayer meeting to-day.

Mr. Samuel Davenport, wishing to be set right, denies that he ever kept a second-hand store, or that he ever withdrew his claim as a candidate before a convention and received $600 therefor.

Milton Forbes, a very decent and respectable man, is a candidate in the West Division for the office of Constable. His name was unintentionally omitted from the list of candidates published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

T. B. Gaskell, late of the Revere House, Boston, now manager of the Grand Pacific, is now located here with his family, and giving his whole attention to getting that great establishment in readiness for guests on the 1st of May.

Gen. Julius White is in Europe, fulfilling his duties as Minister to the Argentine Confederation. His first duty, he thinks, is to himself, and so he stays away from Buenos Ayres to dodge the yellow fever.

Officers of the Cambrian Benevolent Society have been elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Edwin Thomas; Vice-Presidents, James Thomas and R. D. Williams; Secretary, James Edwards; Treasurer, William Jones; Board of Managers, John Hughes, John Roberts, T. W. Hughes, Levi Pritchard, W. S. Jones.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: J. J. Pierson, New York; J. R. Wood, Boston; B. T. Cable, Rock Island; H. H. Smith, Detroit; F. P. Symonds, South Haven; B. Baum, Lowell, Mass.; J. F. Joy, Detroit; H. H. Remington, Remington, Wis.; J. K. Bole, Pittsburgh; Wm. Hale, Glenwood.

It is stated that the Rev. Chas. F. Tucker, who has been, for some months past, associated with the Rev. Mr. Cheney in the spiritual affairs of the parish of Christ Church, has been suspended from the ministry by Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island. Mr. Tucker's offense has been the recognition of and association with Mr. Cheney. This, and nothing more.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: E. D. L. Sweet, New York; J. J. A. Quealy, Hannibal; John H. Dall, San Francisco; R. Gordon and family, St. Paul; J. L. Keck, Cincinnati; W. B. Miller, Springfield; N. J. Emmons, Milwaukee; James Van Etta, Janesville; Samuel Allen, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: John S. Glover, Waterloo; F. Greenwood, Milwaukee; Maggie N. Van Cott, New York; G. B. Dandy, U. S. A.; Hollis White, Sioux City; S. J. Michael, Dayton; J. Q. Burbridge, Alton; Samuel Gouser, Iowa; G. W. McCagg, Corning, Ia.; W. B. Bradford, Ottawa; Joseph Waterbury, Syracuse.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: A. E. Church, Ottawa; George C. Ray, George H. Little, Rustville; J. A. Moore, Boston; J. M. Bright, Fort Scott; J. A. Sawyer, Geneseo; W. Taylor, Cleveland; A. Crawford, Geneseo; A. E. Gaynor, Montreal; H. M. Talmage, Toledo; T. H. Ritter, Columbus; C. J. Chaddock, Muskegon.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: George C. Reis, New Castle, Penn.; G. L. Kinsman, Milwaukee; T. Atkinson, Boston; C. L. Smith, Philadelphia; George Woods, Springfield; William De Charms, Cincinnati; M. Bunyon, New York; C. B. Herron, Pittsburgh; N. M. Bell, St. Louis; J. E. Baldwin, New Haven; A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard; J. V. Poyn, Norwalk, O.; A. L. Russell, Ottawa.

Those distinguished marksmen of the Kennicott Shooting Club, E. O. Dow, D. Bates, Aleck Price, T. J. Higgins, J. A. Kinney, D. S. Moore, Ab. Price, Dave Henry, and William Price, have gone to the Winnebago Swamps to kill the wild geese and other feathered denizens of that damp locality. They were welcomed to the scene of their sanguinary labors by a driving snow-storm, and were compelled to remain in tent and practice with the pocket-pistols purchased at the gun-store in the rear of Anderson's Hotel. A dispatch has been received from Moore conveying the gratifying intelligence that a "red-head" has been killed. George Sherman and Doc Eggleston will join the party on Friday. The Club will remain in the swamps until the middle of April, and, if its record as a pigeon-shooting crowd is worth anything, an immense quantity of game will be brought back to the city.

Livery Stock at Auction.

The splendid livery stock of Wright Bros. will be sold at auction, at No. 190 West Monroe street, commencing at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The sale is made solely on account of a change in business. It should be attended by every livery man and horse fancier, as the stock is nearly new and in good order. Ninety days' time will be given on sales above $100, at 10 per cent interest, with satisfactory indorsers; cash must accompany purchases under that amount.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Assignees of Munn & Scott Vote Themselves $1,000 Each on Account.

A Story of the Wars---The McMurray Land Case.

The Consequence of a Clerk Abusing Miss Dwyer's Name.

Bankruptcy and General Notes, and New Suits.

The accounts of the Assignees of Munn & Scott were hurried off to the Register's office, on Tuesday evening, before the reporters could see them. When the reporters went to the Register's office, the office was closed for the day, and Mr. Hibbard gone home. Yesterday, on seeing the accounts, there was no difficulty to place one's finger on the cause of the accounts being referred to Mr. Hibbard, a course that would not have been adopted if matters were entirely satisfactory. With the single remark that if the reader cannot point out the objectionable figures at sight he is a stupid fellow whom it is useless to write for, the account is here summarized:

The Assignees have received in all only $16,127.63. Of this they have expended all but $5,995.60; the sum of $4,000 standing as a payment for indemnity to a bondsman to go security in different suits; $600.50 for attorneys' fees, by order of Court; $202.10 for costs of legal proceedings; $2,718 for attorneys' fees in different States; and $1,000 each, on account of services to be rendered, taken by the Assignees.

The Court would have been wanting in the protection expected of it at the hands of the creditors if he had not referred this matter to the Register to take proof as to the correctness of the amounts, the Court having made no order for the payment of the last two items mentioned.

A STORY OF THE WARS.

Everybody has heard of the Widow McMurray land case. Committees of the day gave expression, in resolutions, to their opinions as to the merits of late Capt. McMurray, as a departed soldier of the Union; and of his widow and family, as living mementos of the rebellion; individuals stirred themselves in behalf of the latter; and a lawsuit commemorates the departed soldier. The papers in the case were yesterday filed in the Circuit Court, on change of venue from the Superior Court, where they have lain since February, 1872, without much else happening them. Before the death of Capt. McMurray he made a contract with certain parties to purchase land, and these parties, by way of inducing him to go to the front, told him that they could obtain for him the post of Captain, that he should receive $100 in cash, and that his family should obtain $100 per month out of his pay. With this understanding he went to Missouri, where he died soon after. The widow's rights being in course of investigation, it was found that the defendants were in occupation of the land, knowing it to have been purchased by the deceased. At this time the land had doubled in value, and the widow brought suit for its possession, holding that parties occupying it had good notice of the purchase by her husband, the terms of which purchase she is prepared to carry out.

EXCITING LITIGATION.

A singular trial is taking place before Judge Rogers, namely, Allan H. Taylor v. H. J. Pahlman and D. G. Rush. The action is for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note of $5,000. The facts are nearly all of them in dispute, and it is almost impossible, within the limits of a newspaper note, to afford any idea of the case that will fairly represent all sides. It is claimed by the plaintiff that he is the legal holder of the note in question, and that the defendants duly executed it to him; whilst the defendants, on the other hand, deny that they ever executed such a note, and also that they ever promised to pay such a note. A note was executed for accommodation purposes, but not the one sued upon, and the defendants broadly charge that names have been forged, although they do not indicate the guilty parties. The personal feeling that animates the litigants has spread to the counsel, and an exceedingly peppery time of it Judge Rogers had, ruling on the thousand objections raised on either side. The case was not concluded.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Charlotte E. Dwyer yesterday filed a bill praying the Court to direct William Patterson to make a new mortgage deed to her in her proper name, a deed she now holds being made out in the name of Caroline Dwyer. Mr. Patterson answers that all he knows of the matter is, he borrowed $5,000 from "Miss" Dwyer, and whether she be Charlotte, or Caroline, or Jemima, he cannot say and does not care. So he prays the Court to go into the matter with all convenient speed and settle the point to suit itself, which it will do in due time. These clerical errors in names are a costly amusement of the quill-drivers of Chicago lawyers.

THE HALLS OF JUSTICE STAINED WITH BLOOD.

The Courts are generally considered the dullest places in Chicago, but they occasionally wake up to find themselves the scenes of considerable excitement. Yesterday was one of those days. Mr. Joseph Pollak, the County Clerk, displayed his manhood in an exceedingly *striking* manner, as a Mr. B. disconsolately acknowledged; and asserted the supremacy of the law with the goodly arm of muscle. Some blood from B's nose dyes the floor of the new vault. Those stains will remain unscrubbed, sacred to the memory of our fighting Clerk, Joe Pollak.

Mr. B. was looking in the vault for an index, when the Clerk desired him to desist, informing him that he could not be allowed there.

Mr. B. said he had business there, and should remain.

The Clerk said he hadn't; and he shouldn't.

Mr. B. expressed the opinion that the Clerk was not the son of his mother.

The Clerk rolled up his sleeves, and made one step forward, smiling with a certain grim humor.

Mr. B. recklessly continued that he didn't care a d—— for the Clerk, and he defied the Clerk to come on.

There was a flash, as the Clerk's jeweled hand cleft the air, and the visage of one of the party assumed the hue of claret. He got in on the smeller.

The claret-hued dashed to the nearest counter, and seized a weight, with which he was about to renew the conflict, when he was seized and made to depart.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

There was a dearth in bankruptcy business yesterday. The only case interest heard was the continued proceedings in the matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company, which is reported elsewhere. There were no orders worthy of special mention, and only one new petition.

Powers, Gaston & Co., of the City of New York, petitioned for the adjudication of James M. Conlee, of Warren, Jo Daviess County, Ill., as creditors on two notes of $342.60 and $344.66, respectively. They allege the following preferential payments to creditors: John V. Farwell & Co., $162.25; Harmon, Messer & Co., $1,580.53; Field, Leiter & Co., $232.25; Ely Hefty, $113.15; J. Miller, $63.60; J. W. Stearns & Son, $51.22; Rhodes & Utter, $25.19; Farmers' National Bank of Warren, $1,750; Hanover Manufacturing Company, $240.97; John Lloyd, $30; Swartout & Ackerman, $307.99; Farmers' National Bank, $830; and Bertrand & James, $399.30. Conlee was visited by an agent of the petitioners, to whom he stated that he was not able to pay his creditors more than 50 cents on the dollar.

In the matter of Farnsworth, Brown & Co., an order was made directing the Assignee to pay $300 attorney's fees and $100 costs.

The Marshal was directed to remove the property seized in the estate of James D. Robertson, from the basement of No. 179 East Madison street, to which it had been transferred from the first floor, the owner of the building being unable to rent the first floor without the basement. The Marshal owes $349 already for this storage, and the estate owes $312.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church is being sued by Robert Griffith, in assumpsit $400, in the Superior Court.

John R. Thorne yesterday obtained an attachment against Cole Brothers, of the State of New York, for the recovery of the value of 9,973 pounds of ham, agreed by the defendants to be safely stored in a fit and proper ice house at the rate of 20 cents per tierce, which now turns out to have been neglected, and to have turned sour and become spoiled.

Messrs. Lyon & Healy yesterday obtained a writ of attachment against Luigi Dama, late of Chicago, but now believed to be a resident of Italy, for the recovery of $1,200, the value of a piano, lent to him in September, 1871, to be paid for at the rate of $10 per month, on which nothing has been paid, and for $20.24 money advanced for said Luigi for advertising.

The tedious nature of the Carbon Hill trial was shown, yesterday, in the beautiful patience with which the Judge, Mr. Van Arman, another lawyer, a bailiff, and a witness, all promenaded the court, simultaneously angelically resigned to their fate.

In the matter of Metz et al., voluntary bankrupts, Mr. George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee.

The trial, C. M. & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Patterson, before Judge Booth, is set for the April 16.

Enoch W. Evans yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, $5,000 damages, against Joel H. Wicker, in the Circuit Court.

Samuel Curtis sues for divorce from his wife Helen, on the ground that he was misled by her representing herself to be a woman of good character, which she was not; and of desertion.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—10,918—The West Haven Buckle Company v. Barnard Salkey and Simon Lebrecht, late partners, etc.; patent (buckles) infringement suit; Wilkinson, Sackett & Bean, attorneys. 10,920—Henry Elcox and Frederick K. Larter, partners as H. Elcox & Co., v. Robert Hill; case, $15,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,803—First National Bank of Chicago v. J. D. Whaley and George W. Wade; assumpsit, $500. 42,804—Samuel Curtis v. Helen Curtis; divorce on the ground of desertion, and the contract of marriage being illegal. 42,805—Peter Crossley and Jacob Sharp v. George D. Clark and Charles S. Churchill, partners as Clark & Churchill; assumpsit, $500. 42,806—The H. Whitbeck Company v. — Gould and John Fordyce, partners as Gould & Fordyce; assumpsit, $500. 42,807—Ester Van Berschott v. James Van Berschott; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 42,808—Robert Griffith v. Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; assumpsit, $400. 42,809—Charlotte E. Dwyer v. William Patterson; bill to rectify mistake in name of mortgagee in a deed to secure a loan of $5,000 advanced by complainant to defendant. 42,810—John R. Thorne v. Cole Brothers; attachment, $500; part of the defendants being residents of the State of New York. 42,811—Appeal. 42,812—Bernhardt Duesberg v. Frederick Schwarz; confession, $496.25. 42,813—Rufus G. Case and T. A. Selover v. James Fields and Friend J. Chapman; assumpsit, $100. 42,814—Lyon & Healy v. Luigi Dama, of Italy; attachment, $1,220.24. 42,815—Edward D. Good et al. v. Hugh Maher et al.; debt, $600. 42,816—Daniel O'Sullivan et al. v. E. A. Felkins et al.; trespass on the case, $800. 42,817—David A. Gage v. Joseph H. Cleveland; trespass on the case, $1,000. 42,818—Hermann Harling, v. George W. Schnabel; trespass, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,263—Bernard Heney et al. v. Mathias Schafer; assumpsit, $500. 6,264—Same v. Thomas O. Donovan; assumpsit, $700. 6,265—John King, Jr., v. Nathaniel P. Wilder et al.; restored case. 6,266—Messine McMurray v. Van H. Higgins, Frederick and Amelia Buchanan; change of venue from the Superior Court. 6,267—The Union Lithographing and Printing Company, for the use of D. W. Irwin and H. C. Drew, partners as D. W. Irwin & Co., v. E. W. Gillett, Paul W. Gillett, C. G. McCulloch, partners as Gillett, McCulloch & Co.; assumpsit, $500. 6,268—Appeal. 6,269—D. Goodwin v. D. S. Barbaco; bill for specific performance. 6,270—Enoch W. Evans v. Joel H. Wicker; assumpsit, $5,000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday appointed John Myers, bridge-tender of the Fuller street bridge, a special policeman.

The propeller Oconto arrived yesterday from Milwaukee with a cargo of 3,500 barrels of flour, and departed with 20 barrels of oil and 183 packages of groceries.

Tickets for Anna Dickinson's new lecture, "What's to Hinder?" at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church next Monday evening, will be sold at the book-rooms of F. H. Revell, No. 114 Madison street, and at Carpenter & Sheldon's, No. 958 Wabash avenue.

The corrected list of insurance on T. M. Hale's packing-house, burned on Monday night, is as follows: Ætna, $3,000; Home, Columbus, Ohio, $2,000; Meriden, Connecticut, $2,000; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, $1,500; Hoffman, New York, $1,500. Total, $10,000.

Michael McCauley and Stephen Scanlon were at the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning, for stealing $400 worth of tea from the cars of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They were held for trial under $500 bail each.

The concert advertised to take place on Tuesday evening, in the Union Park Baptist Church, for the benefit of the "organ clique," "was all rest and no music," owing to the storm. It has been postponed to next Tuesday evening, and we are requested to say that the tickets will keep till that time.

The South Side Street Railway kept on their snow-plows all Tuesday night, and kept their tracks so clear that all the cars started on time yesterday morning, except the Archer avenue and Stock Yards lines, which did not begin running till about 11 o'clock.

An Englishman has recently invented a check on omnibus fares by an attachment to the step designed to tally every one that enters the vehicle. It should be introduced on Wabash avenue. It might bother the drivers, but the excess of tallies over receipts might be charged to the small boys that ride behind.

A party of people were assembled at Fairview Station at Thirty-fifth street, waiting for the belated train. A person who was tired of standing, conceived the happy idea of shouting, "Here's the train!" Of course everybody got up, and he secured a seat. The man who had been fooled out of it waxed angry; blows were the result; others participated, and a free fight was under headway in a short time. Hostilities were soon suspended by the arrival of the train.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the Builders' Exchange for the purpose of taking action with reference to the contemplated arrangements for securing the benefit of the Josiah L. Peck bequest. As the weather was inclement, and the full Board was not present, it was decided to take no action, but to adjourn until next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when a meeting will be held in Judge Jamieson's court-room. It is hoped that every member of the Board will be present.

There was no meeting of the Harbor and Bridges Committee of the Council yesterday, although one was called. It is understood that the Chairman, Alderman Coey, will introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Council calling upon the Board of Public Works to report the cost of constructing a bridge at Fourteenth street. It is not known what action will be taken concerning the widening of the river at Twelfth street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the following contracts: E. P. Allis & Co., water-pipe for the river tunnel at Pine street, at $75 per ton for straight pipe, and $100 per ton for curved pipe; Perkins & Stevenson, asphalt sidewalk around Washington Square, at $1.25 per square yard. The Secretary was directed to advertise for proposals for repairs of street lamps, for furnishing lamps and posts, for the construction of sidewalks, for the hauling of water-pipes, and for the cindering of Elston avenue.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, and disposed of the following business: Petitions for the paving of Peoria street, between Harrison and Lake, and Jefferson street, between Harrison and Van Buren, with the Stow improved roadway, were recommended to be placed on file. A petition for the opening of Henry street from Waller to Morgan, was recommended to be granted. Consideration of an ordinance granting permission to Franklin M. Hall to construct and maintain a side-track from the track of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad across Polk street into his lot on the northwest corner of Polk and Beach streets, was deferred until a larger meeting of the Committee could be secured.

The Mayor's police called upon the proprietors of Jones' Museum yesterday and succeeded in getting some money from them for their late employe, Fred Hettisch, the "wild man," who was spoken of in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It seems that there was no intention on the part of the Museum men to swindle the ungainly and unfortunate German. They informed the officers that they had no ready money when Hettisch demanded his pay, and that they told him they would settle his claim toward the close of the week. After he left their place of business some persons put him up to make a complaint to the Mayor. Hence the difficulty, and hence the unpleasant prominence in which Hettisch's name was placed in the morning papers of yesterday.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

The Riverside Hotel is to be opened for the season under a new management in April.

A large and handsome Academy building is to be erected at Ravenswood.

A new hotel is in discussion, to be built at Englewood this season.

The new Hotel at Highland Park is a beautiful structure, and will be ready for summer guests.

The new hourly suburban train on the C. & N. W. Railroad this season will be a great convenience to dwellers at Maywood, Oak Park, and stations this side.

Personal.

Messrs. Hunter & Page have removed their Law Offices to Rooms 31, 33 and 35 Major Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle streets.

THE TELEGRAPH CASE.

The Proceedings Charged to Be a Scheme to Handle About $400,000.

Exhaustive Arguments by Both Sides as to Whether the Company is Bankrupt or Not.

A Study for Those Who are in Favor of Staving Off Bankruptcy.

The argument in the case of John C. Hilton v. The Great Western Telegraph Company,—an application to have the defendant adjudicated a bankrupt,—was commenced before Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court, yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day.

MR. E. A. SMALL,

for the petitioner, urged that the provable claim of the petitioner was established by the evidence, and that the intent to give a preference had been clearly shown; that the Kansas lines of the respondent were under a contractor's lien for construction; and that Reeve's claims upon certain other portions of the line were the subject of litigation in the State courts, pending which Reeve claimed that he still retained possession of them; that the lines actually under the respondent's control were not paying the daily expenses; that whatever vitality or pecuniary strength

THE "ROTTEN INSTITUTION"

ever had it derived from the liberality and credit of Mr. Gage, and that the Company was clearly insolvent when the judgments in favor of the Commercial National Bank were confessed.

MR. J. J. BENNETT,

for the respondent, claimed that unless the power was given by charter or other legislative enactment, no officer of a corporate body had the power, unless it was delegated by the corporation, to bind the corporation by an instrument under seal. George L. Otis was entirely unauthorized to sign the name of the Company to the power of attorney on the three judgments in favor of the Commercial National Bank; the notes upon which these judgments were entered up were also unauthorized. The Company was neither insolvent, nor in contemplation of insolvency, in August or December, 1872, and did not suffer its property to be taken by legal process with the *intent* to give a preference to the bank. Three things must concur in the case before the respondent could be decreed bankrupt: First, that the Company *committed* one of the acts alleged, that is, authoritatively confessed or gave power to confess judgment, or suffered its property to be seized in execution before the petition was filed; second, that the Company was insolvent at the time, or in contemplation of insolvency; third, that the acts were done with the intent on the part of the Company to secure a preference to the Commercial National Bank. If the petitioner had failed to establish any one of these three facts, the petition must be dismissed. Neither had been established. The spectacle was presented of Gage, the President, Reeve, the contractor, and Hilton, the petitioner, uniting and confederating, after having bound the Company under a vote, when the stockholders had no voice, to push the Company into bankruptcy, on account of their own act, and

CRUSH THE ORGANIZATION

before it was allowed a trial. The Company owed, substantially, but one debt, both the Commercial National Bank and the Hilton matters being Reeve's indebtedness, and controlled by Gage, for which there was a complete remedy at law.

MR. STARK,

for the respondent, followed. He said the case failed to show the commission of acts of bankruptcy in the giving of warrants in August, 1862, to the bank. It was claimed by the petitioner that they were renewal notes, the originals having been given in May, with like warrants of attorney; but it was evident, if the warrants were authorized, they were merely given as an ordinary security for debts, and not in contemplation of insolvency or with intent to give preference. Gage's statement that the Company was insolvent in August, 1872, was evidently unreliable, as he (Gage) did not then think so, according to his statement of the property and assets in his circular in June to the stockholders. The notes must be regarded as made in May, as they originated then, and the new notes were but an extension of the old ones for less amounts and with no new security. The proof failed to show that the property of the Company had been taken in execution, as alleged. The executions were received by the Sheriff prior to the filing of the petition, but nothing further was done. The

LANGUAGE OF THE BANKRUPT ACT

was, "shall suffer his property to be taken on legal process," Property was not taken in any just sense when only a lien had been acquired upon it; that, he submitted, was not the taking contemplated by the act. He claimed that the proof failed to show that the Company was insolvent at the time the judgments were confessed and executions issued. Insolvency was a question of law and fact. Gage's testimony was simply to a conclusion of law. He (Gage) thought the Company was insolvent, because it had no money, and could not pay the notes. The technical definition of insolvency, as applied to traders, was applied to the Company. The respondent could not be classed with traders. The proofs failed to show an indebtedness, aside from the judgments, exceeding $5,000. The judgments were $33,000, making the whole indebtedness about $40,000. The property of the Company was

WORTH, BEYOND DISPUTE, $200,000.

The indebtedness to Reeve was a very uncertain quantity; from the view of the Superior Court, the presumption was that the balance was in favor of the Company. If these judgments were just liabilities, they were less than 20 per cent of the real value of the Company's present property. The unpaid stock subscriptions might not have much value; yet, when it was seen that the amount was such that 12 per cent thereof would be amply sufficient to cancel all the debts of the Company, including the judgments, in full, it was not too much to assume that more than enough might be realized from that source by compromise between such subscribers and the Company. The proof showed the cash cost of the lines to be not far from $100 per mile. It could not be doubted that the material, if taken down and sold, would realize more than twice the entire indebtedness. The only reason there could be for resorting to the Court of Bankruptcy must be for the collection of petitioner's debt. The Bankruptcy act was not for the collection of ordinary debts, and a creditor could not force a debtor into bankruptcy for any other than the causes named in the act. Mere insolvency of itself was not ground for involuntary bankruptcy. The acts charged as acts of bankruptcy were those of certain officers, Otis as Treasurer, and Gage as President, assuming to act for and in the name of the Company, when, in fact, as had been decided by the Supreme Court, they did not represent the real Company,—the bona fide stockholders. Their position and acts were an usurpation; they acquired and

HELD THEIR POSITIONS BY FRAUD,

and were, at the time of these acts, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court and the decree of the Circuit Court in pursuance thereof. The Company, under these circumstances, could not be said to have any volition in the matter. It might be said justly to have been under duress, and, therefore, wholly irresponsible for the intentions, acts, or omissions of David A. Gage, its whilom President. The pretended intent to give a preference was substantially disproved by the facts. It was shown that all the claims against the Company, those of the bank and of Hilton, were disputed and of doubtful validity. They were all created in favor of Reeve; the notes all had one and the same consideration, and were paid to Reeve upon one claim on account of work done under his fraudulent contract. The confessions in favor of the bank had been so far set aside as to allow the Company to put in a defence and try the question of its liability on its merits. Why this urgency to force the Company into bankruptcy, to take its property from the custody of the owners and place it in the hands of an Assignee? Was it designed to prevent the investigation of the account with Reeve? Was it to shut off inquiry into the justice of the petitioners' claims, or into the liability of the Company on the bank notes? Was the interest and welfare of the three or four thousand stockholders to have no consideration? Were they entitled to no judicial protection against the

RAPACITY OF DISHONEST MEN,

aided by the betrayal of trust by an usurping official. The inquiry involved, in a most important sense, the question whether this was not a scheme, (in which he was compelled to believe Gage was the leading spirit), the plain object of which was to appropriate between $300,000 and $400,000 of the money of citizens scattered through the interior States, to their own use, without giving one dollar in return. The Court, he believed, could not be made the instrument of consummating so great an outrage.

MR. CAMPBELL,

for the petitioner, said the material allegations of this petition were—a provable debt, and acts of bankruptcy by the Company. The evidence showed that two judgments were obtained in favor of Hilton; they were rendered by a court of general jurisdiction, after due service of process, and could not be impeached collaterally. The Court must presume they were legal. The proof also showed conclusively that the Commercial National Bank discounted for the Telegraph Company three notes: one for $5,100, another for $2,650, and another for $1,000. The bank actually furnished the money to the Company on those notes, the notes and warrants attached being executed by the Treasurer, whose action was expressly ratified by the Executive Committee on the 5th of June, 1872. The first note fell due Aug. 14, 1872, and $500 was paid on it, and a renewal note with warrant of attorney was given for the balance of $4,600. On Aug. 24, 1872, the second note became due; $1,250 was paid, and a renewal note with warrant of attorney was given for the balance, $1,400. Aug. 31 the third note fell due; $300 was paid, and a renewal note, &c., given for the balance, $700. The warrants were a mere continuation of the original warrants of attorney, and were given because there was no money in the treasury to pay them. They were given in contemplation of insolvency, for Mr. Gage had testified that they thought it extremely doubtful whether the Company could pay its debts, and the event had fully justified his [Gage's] fears. They were intended as a preference to the bank, for Gage testified "They were renewed because the Company could not pay them. The Company got the money on the originals from the bank, and intended to make the bank a preference creditor if they could. The giving of the warrants of attorney, in August, 1872, were, therefore, clearly acts of bankruptcy within the thirty-ninth section of the act. If there could be any doubt that these warrants of attorney were given in contemplation of insolvency, none could exist as to the second act of bankruptcy charged—that the Company, being insolvent, suffered its property to be taken on legal process with intent to give a preference. On the 12th of December, judgment was rendered by confession in favor the bank on the notes, for an aggregate of $6,809.12, and executions were issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Cook County two days afterwards. Where a person permitted what he could prevent, he suffered or allowed the thing to be done, and a debtor who was pressed could prevent the taking of his property on legal process by going into voluntary bankruptcy, and if he did not do so he suffered the taking and preference was obtained when the judgment was confessed. The Company suffered its property to be taken on legal process, and thereby gave a preference to the Commercial National bank. It intended this preference, for where the probable or necessary consequence of an act was to give a preference, the debtor would be conclusively presumed to have intended the preference. There could be no serious controversy as to the fact of the insolvency of the company on Dec. 14, 1872. On that day there was outstanding indebtedness of from $40,000 to $50,000, aside from the claims of Reeve of over $200,000, and there was not a dollar in the treasury to pay it with. The corporate property and franchises did not yield an income sufficient to pay expenses, and the stockholders refused to pay up their subscriptions, so that the Company then was, and still is, unable to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business. This was insolvency within the meaning of the Bankrupt act as to a business corporation. It was useless to say that the Company owned telegraph lines some 1,600 miles in length, and to

OFFER SPECULATIVE OPINIONS

as to their value; the admitted fact was that they yielded no income. It was useless to say that there were owing to the Company $200,000 of unpaid stock subscriptions; the admitted fact was they studiously continue unpaid, and there were the examples of a score of insurance companies that had been administered on by the Court on the same state of facts. It was contended that the corporation ought not to be adjudicated bankrupt because the present management did not commit the acts of bankruptcy, and because the judgments in question had not been stayed, and the Company let in to plead to the cause. The reply to this was—the President, Secretary, and Treasurer for 1872 were then the de facto officers of the Company, and were fully recognized as such by the Supreme Court. Their contract with Reeve was set aside, but

THEIR OFFICIAL CHARACTER WAS NOT DENIED.

They had the right to and did represent the Company, and their acts were binding upon it. The proof showed that the bank would maintain its judgments and its preference unless adjudication in bankruptcy was had. The only way to defeat this preference was by an adjudication in bankruptcy. Unless it was had, the executions would have to be levied in all the counties in this State through which the lines of the Company run, and the lines would have to be sold piecemeal for what they would bring

FOR CORDWOOD AND FENCE WIRE.

The Bankruptcy Court, on the other hand, could administer upon the entire estate of the bankrupt Corporation.

The Court said the case was somewhat complicated, and he would take it under advisement, intimating that a decision would be given in three or four days.

WHAT THEY WILL RECOMMEND.

The Judiciary Committee of the Common Council will consider the following ordinance when it meets to discuss the closing of saloons at 11 o'clock every night in the week. It is believed that the Committee will recommend its passage by the Council just as it stands:

AN ORDINANCE concerning the closing of saloons and other places kept for the sale of liquor:

SECTION 1. That any person who shall, during the night time, after the hour of 11 p. m., keep open any saloon, grocery, victualling, or other house or place within the city for the selling, giving away, or in any manner dealing in any vinous, spirituous, ardent, intoxicating, or fermented liquors, to be drank in or about the premises, or in or about any room or building connected with such premises; and any person who, during the night time, and after the hour of 11 o'clock p. m., shall, in any such saloon, grocery, victualling, or other house or place within the city, sell, give away, or deal in any manner in vinous, spirituous, ardent, intoxicating, or fermented liquors, to be drank in or about the premises, or in any or about any room or building connected with such premises, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100; *provided*, however, that druggists, or persons whose chief business is to sell drugs or medicines, shall not be deemed to be within the provisions hereof, in selling for purposes purely medicinal.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its due publication.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

The citizens and tax-payers of the Town of North Chicago, irrespective of party, who are dissatisfied with "bummer domination" in town affairs, and who desire that the Town Government shall be faithfully and economically administered, are requested to meet at Svea Hall, on Chicago avenue, near Franklin street, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to place a respectable ticket in the field for the town election of next Tuesday.

The Great Closing-Out Sale.

The great closing-out sale of J. V. Farwell & Co.'s retail department is a decided success. This is the last week; there is an unusually large rush. Great bargains are offered on the entire balance of this splendid stock. No such opportunity will be offered again. We advise an early call.

America at the Vienna Exposition.

From the New York Times.

From the advance sheets of Mr. Eben Brewer's official catalogue of the American section of the World's Fair at Vienna, we are enabled to present to our readers a synopsis of the number of exhibitors. The whole number of exhibitors to the American section is so far 645, which will be somewhat increased before the exhibition is closed. This addition will arise from American manufacturers and artists resident in Europe, who will forward their works from thence. Divided by States, the following resume may be of interest:

Alabama has 8 exhibitors; California 2; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 23; District of Columbia, 8; Florida, 1; Illinois, 18; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 9; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 61; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 51; Michigan, 3; Missouri, 30; Mississippi, 2; Minnesota, 1; Maryland, 4; New York, 228; New Jersey, 16; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 86; Pennsylvania, 44; Rhode Island, 12; Texas, 1; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 11; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1. To this is to be added 5 from England.

—The Morristown (Pa.) *Herald* has a long story, the substance of which is that a young woman of that town got up in her sleep the other night, and proceeded to enact the role of *La Sonnambula* by partly dressing herself and tumbling out of the window. She lit square on her bustle and bounced back through the window right into the room again! The shock awoke her, but she didn't know that she had been out of the room.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S.
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
THIRD WEEK OF
JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS!
MONDAY, March 24, and every night this week. Also Family Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. First appearance of
M'LLE. LOUIE LOSHELL
On the Wire Volante. JAMES ROBINSON, CLARENCE, EUGENE, FRANK PASTOR, and KATIE STOKES, together with all the old favorites, and the most magnificent stud of ring and performing horses ever in America.

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LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the highly successful
AIMEE.
Parisian Opera Bouffe!
This (Thursday) Evening, March 27,
LES BRIGANDS.
AIMEE, in her original role, ... FIORELLA.
BONELLI as .... FRAGOLETTO.
JUTEAU as .... FALSACAPPA.
ROLAND, DUCHESNE, MARCAS, LECUYER, &c.
Friday, March 28, last night but one, BENEFIT OF MLLE. BONELLI,
La Belle Helene.
Saturday at 2—FAREWELL MATINEE,
AIMEE in LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday at 8—FAREWELL NIGHT,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
AIMEE, BONELLI, JUTEAU, DUCHESNE, and the entire Company in the Cast.
Monday next, McKEE RANKIN as Rip Van Winkle.

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MICHIGAN-AV. BAP'T CHURCH.
Anna Dickinson,
MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, in her New Lecture,
"WHAT'S TO HINDER?"
FRIDAY EVENING, April 11, at the Centenary M. E. Church, West Side,
"JOAN OF ARC."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Sale of seats at F. H. Revell's Book-rooms, 114 East Madison-st., and Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av.

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Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 27, 28, and 29. 21st, 22d, and 23d performances, and POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS of Bartley Campbell's exquisite Comedy.
PERIL;
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With the Best Company in America. Monday, March 31, with brilliant scenic effects and a great cast, FATE. Box sheet now open. In preparation, ALIXE, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York. Saturday Matinee, PERIL.

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LAST NIGHTS OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
Wednesday and Thursday, Last Nights of
RICHELIEU.
Friday—RICHARD III.
Saturday—SHYLOCK.
Saturday Matinee—HAMLET.
Next week, the great French Sensation Drama—ARTICLE 47.

MICH.-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his last lecture in Chicago at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, March 27. Subject: CIRCUMSTANCES. (Organ Overture by Mr. I. V. Flagler.)
This Lecture will be for the benefit of the WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT of the HAHNEMANN (late the Scammon) HOSPITAL.
Tickets, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; for sale on and after Monday, at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at Halsey Bros'. Pharmacy, 72 State-st.

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Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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The Ladies will go to see the finest looking actor on the Stage.
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Are at present below par. The reigning sensation of the present week is the gallant and dashing
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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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229 State-st., Chicago, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, is admitted by the profession, press, and public to be the most thoroughly qualified, skillful and successful physician in the treatment of all the diseases of his specialty—Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases. Those living at a distance treated by letter. Send for medical treatise. Consultation free.

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News—Closing Proceedings in the Senate—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Railroad Progress in the Southwest—The Salary Steal [communication]—The New Liberal Party [communication]—San Francisco Letter—Springfield Letter—The Scaffold: Three Persons Sentenced to Death—The Last New Forgery—The Great Diamond Suit—Bloody Fratricide.

THIRD PAGE—The Perfumery War—Personal Matters—The Law Courts—The City in Brief—Suburban Notes—The Telegraph Case—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Old Bug-a-Boo; The Tax on Corn; Town Elections in Chicago; Watering Railroad Stock—Current News Paragraphs.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital: Proceedings in the General Assembly—Amusements—Wall Street—Astronomical Illustrations—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—Suicide—News Paragraphs—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Political Matters—Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Troupe. "Les Brigands."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richelieu."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE SULKY CULTIVATOR, PATENTED BY James Armstrong, Jr., of Elmira, Ill., the patentee of the Keystone Corn Planter, is now built by the Eureka Manufacturing Company, Rock Falls, Ill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently, medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Wholesale Agent, JOHN F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, March 27, 1873.

The Erie Railroad has put an act through the New York Assembly allowing it to charge three cents a mile.

The Lake-Front Repeal bill comes up in the House to-day for a third reading, and will probably be passed.

The bill supplementary to the Judicial Apportionment bill and continuing the old circuits until the elections for the new circuits are held has passed the House.

Senator Patterson's defense is to be printed with the report of the Committee that recommended his expulsion, and there the Senate leaves the matter.

Other special orders so filled the time of the House yesterday that the Donahue and other railroad bills, which were to have been considered, were not reached. They will be taken up to-day.

Twelve of the eighty-five young doctors graduated at Ann Arbor yesterday were women. Of the 120 lawyers who got their degrees, only two were women. Of these twelve female doctors, two are to go to China as missionaries.

On motion of Senator Casserly, Secretaries Richardson and Delano are directed by the Senate to find out what amount of first-mortgage bonds have been issued by the Central Pacific Railroad, by what property they are secured, and how they were sold.

Forty citizens of Chicago, vessel-owners and persons interested in the lake trade, have petitioned the Michigan Legislature not to encourage the project for bridging the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers. To do so, they say, would not help the railroads and would hurt Lake Michigan. A similar memorial is presented by 200 of the business men of Detroit, including a majority of the Board of Trade.

Treasurer Spinner some time ago sent the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which Representative Kelley turned over to the Government, to Oakes Ames for his indorsement, without which the Treasury could not sell them. Weeks have passed by, but the shares have not been returned, and it is feared at Washington that Oakes Ames has determined to put them into his own pocket, where they will do the most good.

Senator Windom has been intrusted by the Senate with two important inquiries. At the head of the Postal Committee he is to find out what legislation is needed to protect the Postal Service against the railroad combination made against it. Together with the Transportation Committee, he is also authorized to travel during the vacation, to such points as seem suitable, for the purpose of investigating the conditions of railroad transportation between the interior and the coast, and devising a remedy for the farmer's troubles.

The depth of the popular feeling in regard to the salary grab is shown by the action of the Republican Convention of Trumbull County, Ohio, which body has requested Gen. Garfield, Representative in Congress, to resign his seat in consequence of his vote for that bill. The district is largely Republican, and Garfield has been a popular Representative, but this salary bill is such a plain and undisguised "gouge" that his own political friends demand his resignation. It will make little difference now how Gen. Garfield explains his Credit Mobilier venture. The salary grab is the last straw on the backs of the camels of the Western Reserve.

Count Albert Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, whose illness was announced by the cable, died last night. Count Bernstorff chose diplomacy as a profession immediately after completing his studies at the Universities of Gottingen and Berlin, and has represented Prussia in all the great Courts of Europe. He was first sent to represent Prussia at the Court of Great Britain in 1854. He remained there until he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, in 1861. In the conference at London, in 1864, on the Dano-German question, he maintained German interests with great ability. When, under Prussian influence, the German Confederation was formed, he was made its representative at the Court of St. James, where he remained until his death. He received the Order of the Black Eagle from the German Emperor in 1871, with an autograph letter, in acknowledgment of his services in the Franco-Prussian war and the London Conference.

A large meeting of negro Republicans has been held in New Orleans to express the views of the race on the political situation. Ten resolutions were adopted, some of which are given to unstinted commendation of Judge Durell, the Kellogg Government, Senator Pinchback, and Gen. Grant. Five of the resolutions are devoted to the various aspects of the patronage question, which to this "intelligent and cultivated population of color," as they style themselves, seems by far the most momentous problem of government. Their confidence has been weakened by their failure to get more patronage; they unqualifiedly condemn the other Louisiana Congressmen for refusing to consult with Pinchback and Ray in the distribution of patronage; they consider themselves entitled to a larger share of the patronage; and censure the dismissal of certain colored officials on account of incompetency as another injustice to the blacks in the distribution of patronage.

There has been some Pecksniffian talk in the Common Council and the Board of County Commissioners regarding the financial affairs of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and in both bodies an investigation has been moved. Such an investigation was invited by the Society at the time they sent their annual report to the Council. This report enumerated 8,944 vouchers accounting for the expenditure of $2,276,255.81. It would not take much time for the Council or any member thereof to go to the rooms of the Society and examine any particular vouchers that they have any curiosity about. As the Council voted against an investigation, it is equally the privilege of any citizen to go to the Society's rooms and make such examination. Mr. Sam Ashton as a citizen has this privilege. As a member of the Board of County Commissioners, however, he has no such privilege. The Relief and Aid Society are not amenable to Mr. Ashton as a public bore; but as a private one we have no doubt they will extend to him a high degree of toleration.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and grain was lower. Mess pork was quiet, and 5c per brl higher, closing at $14.70@14.75 cash, and $14.95@15.00 seller May. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.00@8.05 cash, and $8.20 seller May. Meats were in good demand, and ⅛@⅜c higher, at 5⅜@5½c for shoulders; 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs or short clear; and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and ½c higher, at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and nominally steady, at 16c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, and 1@1⅛c lower, closing at $1.20@1.20⅛ cash, and $1.23⅜ seller May. Corn was moderately active, and ⅝c lower, closing at 30⅞@32⅞c cash, and 34⅜c seller May. Oats were more active, and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing firm at 25⅞@26⅞c cash, and 28⅜c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 64½@66c for No. 2. Barley was dull, and 1@2c lower, at 78½@79c for regular No. 2, or seller April. Live hogs were quiet and firm, at $5.00@5.40. The cattle and sheep markets were unchanged.

AN OLD BUG-A-BOO.

The *Evening Journal* is another of the newspapers that have become disgruntled by the farmers' meetings since they turned a part of their attention to the tariff question. It raises the old cry that, if the tariff is reduced, all the factory operatives will be thrown out of their present employment, and go to farming; that there will no longer be any market for breadstuffs, *et cetera*. The fact is, not one man reared in town ever goes to farming to a thousand farmers' sons who stroll off to towns. The towns are unceasingly recruited from the farms, but the farms from the towns, never. City folks, as a general thing, would rather starve in the city than work on a farm. The work is too hard, and the remuneration too small. Moreover, its lonesomeness is an insuperable objection to town-bred people. Journeymen rarely ever have capital enough to buy a farm and stock it, even if they wanted to try the business, and to enter upon and cultivate one is the *last thing* they will ever do.

The abolition of protective duties would have just this effect. The protected manufacturer, finding that everything had cheapened around him, including his own productions, would, if necessary, reduce the wages of his "eight-hour" strikers to such scale as would enable him to go on with his business; and the strikers would accept them, after a little grumbling, and find, after trial, that what they lost in nominal dollars they had gained in the purchasing power of their money, as rents, fuel, and clothing would all be 33 to 50 per cent cheaper, just as they were before the war. Manufacturers not protected (and the majority of manufacturers are not protected, but, on the contrary, oppressed and defrauded by the tariff) would be no worse off than before.

A "*protected*" mechanic or laborer eats no more farm products than when unprotected. Protection does not sharpen the appetite of anybody except the capitalist. People in the cities were just as heavy feeders between 1846 and 1861 as since. The editor of the *Journal* himself ate as heartily under the Banks free-trade tariff of 1857 as under the Morrill protective tariff of 1861. There would be just the same demand for farm products under one tariff as under another, and industry would continue to be equally "diversified." There would be less "eight-hour work for ten-hour pay" nonsense, and less demoralization among the journeymen in towns and cities.

The country is importing more foreign goods now, under a 50-per-cent protective tariff, per capita of population, than it did under the low tariff of 15 per cent between 1857 and 1861. Hence, it appears that the high tariff gives no additional employment to mechanics. Indeed, by crippling the farmers, it reduces the domestic demand for "home fabrics," because they are unable to purchase. A reduction of the tariff would be followed by cheaper goods, cheaper living expenses, cheaper rent, fuel, clothing, furniture, carpets, books, drugs and medicines, with cheaper labor. But there would be no greater number of city people migrating to farms than now, and that is just none at all. Farming is a trade, and only those who have served an apprenticeship to it from boyhood to manhood can ever succeed in it.

But it will be replied that if the tariff on certain protected articles be reduced, say to 20 per cent, the Government will be left without revenue sufficient to carry it on. Of all things, this shortage of revenue, if it could be so brought about, would be the most desirable. It is an overflowing Treasury from high taxes that tempts Congress to make corrupt and extravagant appropriations, and to listen to all sorts of schemes for depleting the Treasury. So long as there is a surplus pouring in of $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 per annum, and $100,000,000 in coin stacked up in the Treasury, honesty in Congress is simply impossible and out of the question. No party, Republican, Democratic, Liberal, or what not, can resist such temptation to extravagance. The salary grab would never have been seriously thought of but for the overflowing condition of the Treasury. Cut down the revenue by $100,000,000 in tariff reductions, and the $7,500 Congressional salary swindle will be repealed, and Congressional rascality will stop—never before! Put back the duties on tea and coffee, and repeal those on iron, woolens, including that on wool; on cotton and leather, including that on hides; on linens and cordage, including that on flax and hemp, and reduce the Federal revenues to $250,000,000, and compel the Administration to carry on the Government on that sum. The amount already paid on the debt in excess of what is required by the sinking fund will obviate the necessity of any money for sinking fund for ten years to come. Make the Treasury *poor* and you make Congress *honest*, and not otherwise.

THE TAX ON CORN.

The farmers and other producers of the country are very justly investigating what becomes of the proceeds of their labor. They want to know why it is that the surplus corn raised in Illinois for which the people of New York pay 67 cents, and the people of New England 70 cents, per bushel, only brings the producer 20 cents per bushel. What becomes of the 50 cents per bushel? Who gets it, and what is done with it? Perhaps a few figures taken from official tables will furnish some information. Mr. Young, the accomplished Statistician of the Treasury Department, states that, from 1791 to 1861, the total receipts of the Government from tariff and the sales of public land were $1,730,530,140. This was for a period of seventy years, and included the cost of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812–15, and of the Mexican War, all of which were paid in full, with interest, out of that revenue. It included, also, the cost of the purchase of Louisiana, Florida, California, and the debt of Texas. From 1861 to 1865 the country was at war, and the expenditures were necessarily very great. But from June, 1865, to July, 1872, a period of seven years of profound peace, the taxes collected of the people were as follows:

From customs	$1,317,156,557
From internal revenue	1,676,778,194
Sales by War Department	135,414,687
Sales by Navy Department and transfers	111,890,812
Post-Office collections	125,995,914
Patent-Office collections	4,536,711
One per cent on loans, etc.	30,763,577
Total	$3,402,536,452

This, for seven years, is just double the taxes collected from 1791 to 1861. From June, 1865, to July, 1872, there was paid of the principal of the public debt $427,396,541, leaving a net revenue expended by the Government for matters independent of the debt of $2,975,139,911. The taxes collected in these seven years of peace, over and above what was expended in payment of the debt, was over $1,200,000,000 in excess of the whole cost of the Government, including principal of public debt, three wars, and the purchase money for two-thirds the present territorial area of the United States, in the seventy years from 1791 to 1861. During those seven years, the larger part of the missing 50 cents per bushel on corn has been taken to make up this sum of $1,200,000,000 of extraordinary taxation. But that does not account for the whole of it. We published the other day the statement compiled from official sources by the Hon. Mr. Burchard, member of Congress from the Freeport District of this State, showing the annual tax paid by the people in the way of increased cost of five classes of domestic manufactures, none of which taxes go into the Treasury. His statement was that, in addition to the taxes paid directly to the Government, we pay under the tariff, in the way of increased cost, the sums following, upon the classes of domestic manufactures named:

Manufactures of	*Increased cost.*
Cotton goods	$ 51,241,000
Pig iron	12,950,000
Silk	11,250,000
Wire	1,063,000
Woolen goods	50,286,000
Railroad iron	4,340,000
Wrought iron	9,230,000
Steel	2,387,340
Paper	3,536,132
Total annual tax	$146,283,472

This sum, multiplied by the number of years from 1865 to 1872, gives as a total tax collected of the people for these privileged classes $1,023,984,204. None of this last tax is included in the revenues of the Government. The whole tax, direct and indirect, collected of the people in the seven years from 1865 to 1872, thus foots up:

Direct tax	$3,402,536,452
Bounties to manufacturers	1,023,984,204
Total tax	$4,426,520,656
Paid on public debt in seven years	427,396,541
Surplus tax in seven years	$3,999,124,115

When it is remembered that for seventy years we defrayed all the expenses of the Government, carried on three wars, paid principal and interest of the public debt, all for $1,730,000,000, and now collect $4,000,000,000 in seven years, in addition to what we pay of the public debt, the producers of corn can understand why their corn is taxed 50 cents per bushel. This enormous tax is inexorably collected, and it can only be paid out of the productions of labor, and, so long as the farmers insist that Congress shall continue this excessive taxation for the benefit of a few thousand privileged persons drawing bounties under the tariff, they must expect with their corn to foot the bill. Let them, however, demand the repeal of all these tariff bounties, and they will find that, to the exact extent of the repeal, a bushel of corn will purchase an increased supply of cotton, woolen, iron, steel, and all other goods.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO.

The people of this city cannot complain that they are not provided with a sufficient number of governments. First we have the National Government which levies taxes; next the State Government which levies taxes; then the City Government which levies taxes; then the County Government which levies taxes; then the Park Commissioners which levy taxes; and last the Town Governments which levy taxes. Chicago, by a fiction of law, is considered three independent towns, and each town has a Government of its own. The official roster of these Governments is, 1 Assessor, 1 Collector, 1 Supervisor, 1 Town Clerk, 5 Justices of the Peace, and in the North Town 7, South Town 9, and West Town 15 Constables.

The legislative branch of each of these Governments is a Town Board, consisting of the five Justices, the Supervisor, and Town Clerk. These seven officers are clothed with the authority to levy taxes, make appropriations, and generally do anything respecting money that any other Legislature may do. It is needless to say that there is no need of these town governments other than to provide places at the public expense for certain individuals,—generally ward-loafers or saloon-keepers. It is part of the ordinary party machinery. These thirty-one Constables, fifteen Justices, three Assessors, three Supervisors, three Town Clerks, and three Collectors are all required to be "loyal" to the Administration, and contribute their share toward election expenses. Fidelity to these "principles" entitles them to govern the three towns of Chicago, levy taxes, and vote away the revenue. The salaries of town officers are regulated by law, but to show that law has no terrors or restraints for town governments we reproduce the following extract from the records of the Town Clerk, who is the official Secretary of the Town Board:

Under date of Sept. 17, 1872, we find the following entry:

Justice Daggett moved that the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) be paid to the Town Assessor, on account of services for the year 1872. Carried.

Under date of Oct. 4, 1872, is the following:

On motion of Justice Daggett, the sum of $4,423.56 was allowed to the Town Assessor.

The Town Clerk explained to the reporter that from this latter sum was deducted the first sum of $1,000 allowed, but as there is no entry on this book to show it, the reader is not compelled to believe that it was not an addition to the first. If this is the case, the sum of $5,423.56 was paid to the Assessor for services for the year 1872.

In another entry of the same date, the Town Clerk is allowed by the Board the modest sum of $600 for his herculean labors in making these herculean entries.

Under the date of Feb. 25, 1873, is found the following entry:

On motion of Justice Haines, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) was allowed to the Town Collector, in addition to the $1,500 allowed by law, making a total of $4,000, to be paid out of the taxes collected in 1873; also three thousand dollars ($3,000) office expenses, for the collection of the taxes of 1872.

Making a total of $7,000 for the Town Collector's share of the collection of the taxes of 1872.

An additional per diem of 1½ a day to the Town Clerk from Nov. 2, 1872, to April 10, 1873, was allowed, making a total of $1.95 a day.

This makes a total of $13,121.56 voted by the Town Board, a portion of which is to be deducted by the Collector from the taxes collected during the year 1873.

In North Chicago there have been five meetings since the fire. The Assessor has been allowed $2,500 for the year ending Nov. 2, 1872, and $2,500 for the short year between November and April, so far as it can be understood from the minutes, making a total of $5,000. The Collector was allowed $2,500 for the long year, and $1,500 for the short one of five months; the Supervisor and Alderman, Mr. Peter Mahr, was modest in accepting $500 for the first year and $800 for the five months. Mr. Healy, for his severe and exhaustive duties, received the sums of $500 and $600 for the long and short terms respectively.

Now, these gentlemen on the North Side,—that is, the Town Board,—must have been very poor. The law allows them a per diem of $1.50 for every day of actual service, and they took it and 50 cents additional each time. The law made no provision for office rent, so they appropriated it. The meetings were held in the members' offices in rotation, and then the member claimed $3 rent for twenty minutes' occupancy.

In the West Division, where the taxes claimed by the town were very high, things were done on a livelier scale yet, officers charging sums ranging as high as $5,000 where the law allowed them none.

Now here are three independent Governments whose exclusive business is to vote their own pay and levy taxes upon the public to raise the money. Will not some member of the Legislature devise some plan whereby these three Governments shall be abolished? On Tuesday, there was a grand "convention" to nominate candidates to succeed those now in office. An election is to be held next Tuesday, at which the 50,000 voters of Chicago are expected to attend, and for their accommodation *one poll* is to be opened in each Division. The whole thing is a fraud and a swindle, an outrage upon the public, for the benefit of a class of men who never earned an honest day's wages in their lives.

WATERING RAILROAD STOCK.

The Rock Island *Argus* has done the public a substantial service in printing the details of the construction of the Peoria & Rock Island and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads, a summary of which was presented in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE. The publication of these facts should call the attention of the farmers, and especially of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, to another evil connected with railroad management, which is fully as important as the special evils now under discussion in the Farmers' Conventions, and in reality is one of the principal causes which leads to the exorbitant rates of freight and discriminations of which the farmers complain.

The mode of constructing the railroads named above is but a sample of the mode of constructing nearly all railroads at the present time. The company obtains subscriptions from towns and counties through which the road is to pass, upon the strength of certain benefits which it is alleged it will confer upon those places. Having gathered in their subscriptions, the company then proceed to issue first-mortgage bonds, which are placed upon the market and sold, sometimes exceeding the cost of the road, the surplus going into the hands of the construction ring. Upon the top of this, stock is issued without a dollar being paid in, and increased from time to time, and new mortgage bonds and stock dividends are piled up, Pelion on Ossa, until by far the larger capital of the stock of the road, as represented on paper, is fictitious. In order to earn dividends on this stock over and above the payment of interest on the *bona fide* indebtedness, it becomes necessary to increase the rates of transportation. That necessity, however, it lies within the power of the Railroad Commissioners to obviate, and it is a feature in railroad management which calls for their immediate consideration. They have hit upon one cause for high rates, in the exactions of protective tariffs; here is another, which has its origin in watered stock. The practice is one which not only presents itself to the farmers for their serious consideration, but appeals with still stronger force to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners as a violation of the Constitution, which provides (Art. XI., Sec. 13.) that "No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock, or indebtedness of any such corporation, *shall be void.*" Any increase in the aggregate of bonds and stock over and above the actual cost of the road is fictitious, and therefore void, according to the Constitution of this State, and yet immediately after this section of the Constitution was adopted, and in utter defiance of it, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company issued fictitious stock to the amount of four millions. This Company is not alone in its unconstitutional proceedings. Nearly all the new railroads in the State have done and are doing the same thing. Let the farmers now demand, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners enforce the demand, that this provision of the Constitution shall be respected, and that these issues of fictitious stock and other forms of indebtedness shall be not only declared but made void. To pay the interest on such indebtedness and pay dividends on this fictitious stock, the companies must charge exorbitant rates. This necessity can be obviated by the enforcement of the Constitution, which of itself will be a long step towards removing the grievances of which the farmers complain.

STRIKES AND ARBITRATION.

There are indications of a general strike among the workingmen of New York during the spring season, and it is predicted that their influence will be extended in such manner as to produce simultaneous strikes in the other large cities of the country. The President of the Workingmen's Union has made the statement that 100,000 men will be on a strike at the same time in New York and Brooklyn, and that arrangements have been made for the artisans and mechanics of Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis to follow the example. It is announced that the various trades will act in concert. The purpose of this general strike is to reduce the day's labor from ten to eight hours, and the plan is materially the same as that of last year's strike. The Eight-Hour League of New York includes the carpenters, piano-makers, cabinet-makers, and the majority of the most numerous trades-organizations. The carpenters of Brooklyn have already given their employers notice that they will demand $3.50, the pay for ten hours' work, for a day of eight hours. The gas companies had already conceded to their employes the privilege of working eight hours instead of ten, but reduced the wages in proportion; and now the employes propose to strike for the old pay for the new and shorter day's work. It is probable that the strike among all the trades will be to secure ten hours' pay at the present rates for eight hours' work.

There are just two ways in which the rates of compensation for labor can be determined,—by strikes or by arbitration. The former method has been the most common in this country, but the experience of last year and former years has proved it to be costly to the capitalists and detrimental to the interests of the laborers. Strikes necessitate a serious loss of time and wages which can never be regained. Capital has the advantage in this method, for it can better afford to lose time than the laborers. At all events, it is not pressed for money with which to buy bread and meat for hungry families, and the proportion of the loss is consequently borne with less personal suffering. Moreover, strikes are apt to lead to acts of violence, destruction of property, the dissipation incident to idleness, and a very general demoralization among the classes for whose benefit they are organized. As a rule, the resultant evils of a strike largely over-balance the advancement of the laboring interests, even if successful, and these evils and hardships are frequently endured without in any way bettering the condition of the strikers. Such an experience should suggest a trial of arbitration as a means for determining what shall be a fair and equitable compensation for a day's labor. There is no better opportunity for trying the experiment than the present time offers. The leaders of the eight-hour movement now declare that they are in a position to hold out as long as the capitalists. If this is true, it only forebodes an irrepressible conflict, which will result in serious injury to both parties. The laborers, it is fair to presume, occupy one extreme position, and the capitalists the other. So long as each class holds out obstinately for claims that are purely arbitrary on both sides, the outlook is nothing but waste and absolute loss, to be shared by the two parties. Here is certainly the opportunity for arbitration, in which the capitalists and the workingmen shall choose an equal number of representatives, these to select a third more, to make up a board of examination. This board should then have the demands of the laborers and the claims of the capitalists before them in full, from which to reach an intelligent conclusion and establish a fair basis of compromise. Meanwhile, the work would go on uninterrupted, and there would be none of the waste and suffering inseparable from large strikes.

The laborers demand that they shall receive for eight hours' work the same pay which they now get for ten hours. Here is a loss of two hours a day which represents a certain fixed loss of production during a season. If the laborers shall receive the same pay as now, this loss would fall entirely upon the capitalists. The immediate question which would come before a Board of Arbitration would be whether the capitalists can afford, or ought to be called upon, to stand the whole of this loss. If so, then the rates they are now paying for labor are too small. If not, then it is likely that the loss should be divided. In any case, the only way by which the question could be settled justly is in an examination of the business and profits. The laboring classes have undoubtedly the right to refuse to work more than eight hours in a day if they so desire, but they have no right, on general principles, to demand that they shall receive the same pay for eight hours' work which they get for ten hours' work. The only way in which such a right can be established is by proving that their present compensation falls short of what it ought to be to that extent. The quickest and fairest means for arriving at this is by intelligent and impartial arbitration made on a full showing of each branch of the trades. Arbitration has a decided advantage over strikes in that it may be resumed whenever there are changes in business status that seem to require changes in the price of labor. This general principle of arbitration would be an increase of wages with an increase of profits, and, *vice versa*, a decrease of wages with a decrease of profits. The most serious difficulty that has been found in England, where arbitration has been tried, is that the laboring classes approve and abide by the increase, but disapprove and refuse to conform to a decrease rendered necessary by hard times, or a particular pressure on certain branches of trade and manufacture. At this juncture, labor asserts its power over capital in a ruinous fashion. A strike is the only resource. Either there is an attempt to resume business at a loss, which is eventually followed by throwing labor out of employment, or work is summarily stopped. In either case, the principles of justice are sacrificed, an irrepressible conflict is reinstated, and serious losses to both parties become inevitable.

The general strike announced for the present season is to be seriously deprecated. The winter has been unusually long and severe, money is scarce, work is behind, the laboring classes are poor, and times are hard. A general strike could not come at a worse time for either the employers or the employed. It is to be doubted whether the country could afford the reduction of two hours in the day's labor, even on a fair basis of compensation. The amount of production which would be lost by such a change is seriously needed. But, if such a change is to take place, or any other general and important alteration in the relations of capital and labor, it can be best brought about by arbitration, based upon the needs of the working classes and the profits of their employers,—thereby preventing the manifold evils and irreparable losses incident to strikes.

The Washington dispatches in our last issue briefly alluded to a controversy now pending between the Post-Office Department and a number of the leading Eastern railroads, among them the Pennsylvania, the New York Central & Hudson River, the Erie, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Albany, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, with regard to the amount of compensation for the transportation of mails. During the pendency of the bill before Congress making appropriation for the postal service, these roads served a notice upon the Postmaster-General that, unless the companies were paid for transporting the mails in post-office cars at the rate of 40 cents per eight-wheel car per mile run, and at a proportionate rate for portions of cars occupied for railway post-offices, and ten cents per mile for post-office agents riding in passenger cars, the companies would not consent to run post-office cars after the first of April next, but would return to the old method of transporting the mails. The Postmaster-General replied to the notice by citing from the act approved March 3, 1873, authorizing an increase of compensation to the amount of half a million of dollars, and in concluding his letter adds:

> It is not less a response to the recommendations made in each of my annual reports for a careful revision by Congress of the subject of railroad compensation, with a view to the establishment of rates just and equitable to all concerned, and, as this favorable action is now for the first time obtained in answer to these reiterated recommendations of mine, the reports of my predecessors in office having furnished no precedent for my action in the case, the present moment would appear so singularly inopportune for the withdrawal by the railroad companies of the facilities for the rapid transmission and distribution of mails, on account of which this very considerable increase of compensation is provided, that I am loth to believe the companies will consent to assume the attitude before the public in which such a withdrawal would place them.

The dispatches in our last issue would seem to indicate that the roads have determined not to receive the compensation awarded by the law. As the time fixed by them at which they would return to the old methods of transportation is near at hand, the issue between the roads and the Government must come to a head very soon. It would seem as if the railroads had trouble enough on their hands with the people just now, without getting into a very serious trouble with the Government.

Ex-Senator Patterson submits, in his personal defense, that "It is well for the public good that Representatives in Congress and Senators should themselves have an interest in common with their constituents and their States." Admitting the truth of this general statement, it is difficult to perceive that it has any bearing upon ex-Senator Patterson's ownership of Credit Mobilier stock. How many of his constituents owned Credit Mobilier stock? The fact is that, outside of the stock which was given to members of Congress, the Credit Mobilier Company consisted of less than a dozen men, who were associated for the express purpose of defrauding the Government, and who had so good a thing that they did not propose to let any one else have a share, except those who were regarded as necessary for the purpose of promoting legislation favorable to the scheme, or suppressing unfavorable legislation. So far from having a common interest with his constituents, or his State, or the United States, in the ownership of Credit Mobilier stock, ex-Senator Patterson placed himself in direct opposition to all these interests when he became associated with a scheme that was organized with the express purpose of absorbing the Union Pacific Road and defeating the security which the Government had for the money which it had advanced. Ex-Senator Patterson evidently forgot this among the other instances of bad memory which he displayed.

The vote on the Clayton case in the United States Senate clearly illustrates the advantages as well as the justice of the principle incorporated in the Illinois State Constitution, requiring that the passage of every legislative measure shall have a majority vote of all the members elected. Had this rule prevailed in Congress, Mr. Clayton would not have been whitewashed in the face of the flood of corruption of which he stands as a conspicuous representative. In point of fact, the vote left a majority of the Senators elected presumably opposed to his acquittal. The full membership of the Senate is seventy-four, and seventy-two Senators have been elected and taken their seats. Fifty-seven Senators were present, but only thirty-nine voted. Six of the votes were against the whitewashing, and, counting those who refused to vote as against Clayton, thirty-nine Senators, or a clear majority of the number elected, were opposed to the measure that was passed. If it had been the rule that a majority of those elected were necessary to the passage of a resolution, Mr. Clayton's partisan friends would not have been able to rush through a measure at once opposed to the interests of the country and the real sentiment of the Senate.

Ex-Senator Patterson says, in justification of his Credit Mobilier transactions, that "The gentlemen the most inculpated are received with triumph when they return to their respective States." This statement is not absolutely correct. Mr. Colfax was welcomed in South Bend, and Mr. Oakes Ames had a dinner given him by his retainers at North Easton, but it does not appear that the States of Indiana and Massachusettes joined very generally in these "triumphant returns." Besides, the term "most inculpated" certainly includes Mr. Patterson, and we have not yet heard that New Hampshire has organized any "ovation" on his account.

Senator Kelly, of Oregon, on whose account Congress proposed to even up salaries, has shown his ingratitude by concluding not to take his back pay. If he had taken it, he would have been obliged to pay back into the Treasury several hundred dollars more than he would have received, his mileage footing up under the old system over $5,000. What little honor might accrue to Senator Kelly in the premises is quite offset by the financial considerations which induced him to refuse to take his back pay. At the same time, it was unkind of him to rob his associates of their pet pretext for getting their hands into the Treasury.

The recent election in Pennsylvania for and against the license to manufacture and sell vinous, spirituous, and malt liquors has shown that while a very considerable majority of the people of the State are opposed to their manufacture and sale, yet they do not believe in the efficacy of sumptuary laws to eradicate the evil. Many people undoubtedly voted in favor of license, from the very fact that there are already stringent laws in Pennsylvania regulating the sale of liquor, which would help to abate intemperance, if the temperance people would see to it that they were enforced. The large majority by which anti-license was defeated is indicative of the fate which also awaits another proposition which will be submitted to the people of Pennsylvania in October next. This proposition, which was passed by the Constitutional Convention a few days since, and which will be submitted separately to the people, provides that "the sale of intoxicating liquors or mixtures thereof containing the same, for use as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited;" and that "the Legislature shall, within one year from the adoption of this Constitution, enact laws, with adequate penalties, for the enforcement of this provision."

The death is announced of Charles Knight, celebrated as an author, an editor, and a publisher. He died in England on the 9th inst., after a busy and useful life of 82 years. Among the serials which he edited at different periods of his career were *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," the "Family Library," the *Penny Magazine*, and the "Penny Cyclopædia." He was also intimately associated with Brougham, Lubbock, Hobhouse, and others, in their "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and contributed largely to the success of its publications. He was the publisher of the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial Arabian Nights," the "Pictorial Shakspeare," and several other successful volumes in the same series. His greatest work was "A History of England," in eight volumes, which is one of the most comprehensive, useful, and entertaining of all the histories of Great Britain that have been written.

SPRINGFIELD

The Railroad Question—Address of Hon. James Coy Before the Farmers' Club of the Legislature—Certificates of Organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—Hon. James Coy, of Kendall County, by special invitation, addressed the Farmers' Club of the Legislature at the Agricultural rooms, in this city, to-night. A large outside audience gathered to hear him. He discussed the questions at issue in a clear and comprehensive manner; touched upon the oppressions and extortions of the railroad companies, and denied that the railroad companies had been the means of developing this great agricultural State. They had been built, not once having in view the well-being of the people, or the advancement of its agricultural interests, only so far as in the end they might be benefited. This movement he said was not evanescent. It had taken deep root, and, like the mighty oak, it would spread wider and deeper as time went on, until the people in their majesty would teach, by the arm of the law, soulless corporations that they had rights that were to be respected.

His speech was listened to with profound attention, and the eloquent speaker sat down amid great applause.

Statements were to-day filed by, and license issued to, the following incorporations: The South Englewood Hotel Company; capital stock, $25,000. Office located at Chicago. The Feldkamp and Rublact Wine and Liquor Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000. The Mississippi Ice Company, of Quincy; capital stock, $200,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

Twenty-third Commencement of the Michigan State University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26.—The twenty-third annual commencement exercises of the State University were held at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Methodist Church, which, in spite of the inclement weather, was densely packed with spectators. Eighty-five persons received the degree of Doctor of Medicine; twelve of them were ladies. Two of the latter, Misses E. L Call and A. J. Love, intend to start soon as missionaries to China. The address to the graduates was delivered by J. B. Angell, LL. D., President of the University.

The commencement of the Law Department the 14th, was held in the same place, in the afternoon. One hundred and twenty-three graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, two of whom were ladies. Prof. Kent, of the Law Department, delivered the addresses to the graduates.

Last night the Society of the Alumni of the Law Department held their annual reunion. Regent McGowan presided. E. M. Irish, of Kalamazoo, of the class of '72, delivered an oration, followed by an address by A. D. Baldwin, of the graduating class. The Hon. Byron D. Ball, Attorney-General of the State, was elected President for the coming year; J. S. M. Altman, of Chicago, Orator; M. S. Stewart, of Nebraska, Poet; H. A. Chancy, of Detroit, Corresponding Secretary. The exercises closed with a banquet at one of the hotels.

MORRIS, ILL.

Sentenced for Fraudulent Voting—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., March 26.—The Circuit Court adjourns to-morrow. Michael Madady pleaded guilty to repeating his vote at an election, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Sentence is, for the present, suspended on account of his family.

Representative Ray has returned to Springfield, although in very feeble health.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FULTON, Ill., March 26.—A young man named George Warren, whose parents reside at Beloit, Wis., committed suicide at the Military School last evening. He was 16 years old, but, being larger than lads usually are at that age, and manly in his bearing, many persons believed he was really 19 or 20. For some time past he had been escorting young ladies to parties, taking them out riding, spending considerable money, and contracting debts. His father was informed of his conduct, which was censurable for nothing but extravagance, and determined to take him home. He came here for the purpose yesterday afternoon, and in the evening called at the school for the purpose of seeing him. George was in his room talking to some of his classmates, and, when told by his father, in their presence, that he had done wrong, drew a revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle to his forehead, and blew out his brains. Mr. Warren did not address him roughly; on the contrary, spoke as if he pitied, rather than blamed, George for his profligacy; hence the shooting of himself is attributed to thoughts of what his companions might say about being attached to the "old man's" coat-tail. The remains have been expressed to Beloit.

Escape of a Counterfeiter.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 26.—M. A. Creager, of Baltimore, a Deputy United States Marshal, attempted to arrest John Wallace, at Barton, yesterday, on a charge of counterfeiting, when Wallace made a desperate resistance, beating the officer severely with his pistol, and then he escaped to the mountains.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The River Improvement Bill Falls Short of a Constitutional Majority in the House.

Influences at Work to Secure the Defeat of the Lake-Front Repeal Bill.

Senate Bill Passed Relative to Polling-Places in Town Elections.

Passage of the Supplementary Circuit Court Bill in the House.

Penitentiary Gossip----Candidates for Commissionerships.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26.—Senate bill 152, being the River Improvement bill, came up as the special order, and was read a third time. Mr. Johnson charged that undue influences had been brought to bear by Senators upon members, and that Executive influence had been directly used in favor of the measure, which was one of two or three actually demanded by the Executive. He was opposed to building locks and dams to drain Chicago River of its filth.

Mr. Hart, of LaSalle, replied, and chided Mr. Johnson for making charges unless he was able to prove them.

Mr. Hite remarked that he was not influenced by anybody, in any way, and favored the appropriation.

Mr. Jaquess, from Wabash, spoke against the bill, and was followed on the other side by Mr. Rogers, of McLean.

The roll was called on the passage of the bill amid breathless silence. The first call produced 51 votes. The absentees were called and 71 were brought to the scratch. Then the smokers were hunted up, and two more were added, making 73, with four still wanting of the constitutional 77. There was hurrying to and fro, and appeals were made to unchangeable men to save the bill, but in vain. They were immovable, and the bill was lost—73 to 64. A motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. Rountree, and the further consideration postponed until Friday, when, if there is not enough votes, an attempt will be made to give it another chance next week. Branson, Loomis, Wayman, Soule, and Streetor, friends of the bill, were absent, and are expected to be present when it comes up again. That will leave two to spare if all who voted to-day stick.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Oberly offered a resolution for a committee of five to investigate the allegation of Mr. Johnson that the Governor had requested members to vote for the River bill. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Oberly, Hawes, Swan, Jenes, and McPherran were appointed.

LAKE FRONT.

The special order this afternoon in the House was the bill repealing the Lake Front act, which was supposed to be on its third reading, but investigation proved it to have been read only twice. It was considered on its second reading.

Mr. Wicker said he would not have voted originally for the act, but as it was passed without his help he did not vote for its repeal, as he doubted whether the Legislature had a right to repeal an act under which rights had acquired. He moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bradwell hoped the motion would not prevail, as it was made for the purpose of killing the bill. Every member should know the act was the biggest steal that was ever brought through the Legislature of the State. That was notorious, and yet the gentleman (Wicker) wanted it sent to the Judiciary. Judge Drummond pronounced the act unconstitutional and void, and that the railroad companies had acquired no rights under the bill. The railroads had not ventured to take an appeal. The people were robbed of their park.

Mr. Rountree said a man coming from Chicago to the Legislature, who did not vote for the bill to repeal the Lake-Front act, was likely to be made the subject of vituperation and lies by the public press. When he raised his right hand in that hall and swore to support the Constitution of the State he meant all he swore to, and no press, nor anything else, could make him waver or swerve from the Constitution. The bill involved a most serious question of constitutional law, and on the face of the bill there was necessity for the most searching investigation and research. It was of no importance whether the bill was carried by fraud and corruption. The bill was explained. The gentleman contended that the State had renounced all its right to the land, which was an absolute grant. Men who were mindful of their constitutional obligations could not vote against referring it to the Judiciary.

Mr. Herrington said the motion was made to procrastinate, and the reference was asked to be made to a committee of which the gentleman from Cook (Rountree), a notorious opponent of the bill, was a member. That was a nice motion. They should pass the bill and wipe out the disgrace perpetrated on the State by the Legislature of 1869, when men were bought like sheep in the shambles, and to-day the paid hirelings of the Illinois Central Railroad were in the lobby insinuating themselves among members. The motion was made in the interest of that road.

Mr. Rountree asked if the gentleman intended to insinuate that he (Rountree) had, or ever had, any connection, near or remote, with the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Herrington said he meant to insinuate that the gentleman (Rountree) was co-operating with the paid attorneys and friends of the Illinois Central, and was particeps criminis with that Company in attempting to defend its robbery of the City of Chicago.

The Speaker rapped his gavel, and requested the gentlemen to stick to the question, and not indulge in personalities.

Mr. Shaw believed the motion to refer was a motion to kill. The act, which was the most flagrant outrage ever inflicted on any people, should be considered in the whole House, where it could not be delayed or smothered. The previous question was ordered on the motion to refer, and the motion was lost—yeas, 109; nays, 14.

Mr. Bradwell moved so suspend the rules and read the bill a third time. As there was some doubt as to the constitutionality of the proceeding, the motion was withdrawn and the bill made the special order on the third reading for to-morrow morning.

Mr. Shaw called up his Investigating bill, wishing to have it read a second time and passed in the morning with the Repealing bill.

Mr. Oberly moved to postpone until to-morrow, that he might amend it and include other matters.

Mr. Shaw replied that they could get up other committees for other subjects, as this subject would give one committee all it could do.

Mr. Jones was in favor of the bill being passed forthwith.

Mr. Dunham believed the bill should remain open for amendment.

Mr. Hopkins desired to refer to the Judiciary, and Mr. Grey to postpone indefinitely. Eventually it was postponed until the morning, when it will come up on a second reading.

The temper of the House was decidedly in favor of the Repealing bill, which will pass to-morrow, and go to the Senate, where its fate is growing more and more doubtful.

THE RAILROAD BILLS,

which were the special order this morning, being pushed forward by other special orders, were postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

CIRCUIT COURT BILL.

The House passed the Supplementary Circuit Court bill without the emergency clause, and it was sent to the Senate, where it will be pushed speedily through. It legalizes the acts of courts between the time the Apportionment bill becomes a law and Judges are elected in the new circuits. It was read a first time in the Senate.

ESTRAYS.

The bill authorizing towns to decide whether stock shall be allowed to run at large within their limits passed the House.

POLLING PLACES.

The Senate bill providing for regular polling places was read a first time in the House.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Senate Appropriation bills, as follows, were reported to the House as having been passed: Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, $12,000 per annum; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Jacksonville, $82,200 per annum; Supreme Court-House, Mt. Vernon, for furniture and repairs, $7,500.

QUINCY BILL.

The House passed the Senate bill legalizing the last assessment in Quincy, which was not made under the general Revenue law. The bill does not apply to any other place.

COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

The House tabled the bill increasing the compensation of Town Collectors and Assessors. It was intended to insert a clause permitting County Boards to give additional compensation, so that the officials in the Chicago towns could have their pay raised at the sweet will of the County Commissioners. The clause happily failed with the bill.

PENITENTIARY GOSSIP.

The Penitentiary Committee is still in session. Whatever time the Committee is not eating and sleeping, or in the House, is religiously devoted to thinking over the prison and the evidence, and their forthcoming report. Last evening the Committee listened to ex-Warden Washburn, who testified to nothing of moment, but that the State had not lost so much on certain shoe and stone contracts as had been supposed. There is no doubt but that the present Commissioners will be removed, regardless of the conclusions of the Committee. The salary of Commissioner is $1,500 a year, and were it $15,000 the efforts to get it could not be more earnest. Are there not great expectations of some kind, something contingent, incidental, and lucrative,—some fat contracts? There must be something. Among the candidates are Paul Selby and M. M. Bean, of Quincy; Mr. Haskett, of Palatine, Cook County; Dr. Canisius, of Kane; John M. Southworth, of McHenry; William Barlow, of Effingham, formerly Internal Revenue Collector; Alexander L. Morrison and John Harrington, of Chicago; P. J. Dunne, of Peoria; M. Wasson, of Vandalia; John H. Daniels, of Will, and Caspar Butz and John Reid, two of the present Commissioners. Gen. Rowett has made no application for reappointment, but will take the chances. The chances of any of the old Board are slim. A clean sweep will probably be made. Canisius is the candidate of Mr. Hesing, who desires him in place of Butz, and the prospect of his appointment is said to be cheering to patron and protege. Nothing will be done this week. The Governor will not remove the old Board until satisfied in his own mind that he can find men as good, if not better. The fact that the instititution is paying, and that an unfortunate change might be disastrous, makes him hesitate, and he will proceed with caution.

THE LAKE-FRONT ACT.

The lobby against the repeal of the Lake-Front act is working actively in the Senate, and making converts to the notion that it would be an unpardonable wickedness to disturb the status of the case now pending in the Courts. A proposition was made, and rejected, to unite the fortunes of the West Side Park bill and the Lake-Front Repealing bill, the former to be carried if the latter were defeated. The park man to whom the tempter appeared asked Satan to get behind him, as he would rather see the parks submerged beneath fifty fathoms of water than interpose any obstacle to repealing the Lake-Front act. He was an unselfish park man, and deserves credit. The trade was spoiled. What other trades are in progress it is hard to say, but they will develop in due time. Iniquitous swapping always exposes itself in some way. Mr. Jewett is wrestling with the Senate. He is an able and plausible man, and has a convincing way with him. Mr. George Wall, from Du Quoin, has charge of the Senators from the South, and takes excellent charge of them. Between two such millstones it is no wonder the innocent, unsophisticated farmer is ground to powder, and comes out with his mind disturbed and his determination shaken. Then there are small attorneys along the roads who operate on their immediate representatives. So it goes. The bill will have a hard road to travel. There is an evident intention to delay progress, but the appearance of the House bill in the Senate will compel action of some kind.

POLLING-PLACES.

Under the Township Organization law, the town meetings to occur next Tuesday must be held in one place, and only one poll can be used, no matter how many voters there may be. West Chicago would cast some 20,000 votes if all the voters voted; South Chicago about 16,000; and North Chicago about 6,000. That all these voters could cast their ballots at one poll would be physically impossible. Then in the country towns voters would have to travel from five to ten miles to the polling-place. Virtually, the present law disfranchises a majority of the voters, and allows the town elections to be manipulated by designing bummers. To cure the evil, the Senate passed the following curative bill to-day, and an effort will be made to get it through the House this week:

A BILL for an act concerning the election of town officers in towns where different voting-places have been or may be established.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That in each town in this State which has been or may be divided into election precincts or districts, and different voting-places have been or may be established by proper authority, all town officers authorized to be elected at the annual town meeting in any such town, may be voted for in the said several precincts, as they have been or may be established, and returns thereof shall be made and canvassed as in case of town officers, and the persons authorized by law at the last election in such town, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall act as judges of such election, and such election shall be held in the precincts at such places as the Supervisor shall designate.

SEC. 2. Whereas, in many towns in this State there are several precincts, and the town meetings are to be held in all the counties of the State, and to be held on the first Tuesday in April next, whereby an emergency exists why this act should take effect immediately, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SUPREME COURT TERMS.

The Senate refused to pass the bill to change the time of holding terms of the Supreme Court, and refused to consider the vote by which the bill was lost. It is, therefore, very dead, and the terms will not be altered this session.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate passed some appropriation bills which were reported to the House. They provided as follows:

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

"To the Northern Hospital and Asylum for the Insane at Elgin, for ordinary expenses, the sum of $46,250 per annum, from the 1st day of January, 1873, to the completion of the central building of said hospital, and its occupation by the institution; and the sum of $55,000 per annum thereafter, and $2,000 per annum for necessary repairs, 'payable monthly in advance.'"

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

"That from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1873, to the first day of July, A. D. 1875, there is hereby appropriated to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home the sum of $50,000 per annum, for the support, education, nurture, and care of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers; to pay for necessary improvements and repairs during said period the sum of $2,000 per annum, and $500 per annum for increasing the library, is hereby appropriated."

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

That the sum of $24,000 per annum is hereby appropriated, from the 1st of July, 1873, until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly, for ordinary expenses, for the Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children; also, the sum of $500 per annum, for insurance and furniture, from the 1st of July, 1873, until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly.

The bills will probably go through the House unamended.

The following is in consideration, by sections, in the Senate:

A BILL for an act requiring banking associations organized under the laws of this State to make quarterly reports, and providing for an examination of such associations.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That every banking association now or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of this State, shall make a report of the amounts of capital stock and surplus, and deposits, with the manner in which the same are invested, together with all other liabilities of the association, and a full statement as to the condition of the corporation, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year; which report shall be attested by the President or Cashier, and verified by affidavit published in a newspaper published in the county where the association is located, and a copy filed in the office of the Recorder, Secretary of State, and Auditor of Public Accounts, within fifteen days thereafter; and any such banking association failing to make out such report shall be subject to a fine of $100 per day after the 15th of each month designated.

SEC. 2. Whenever any stockholder shall have cause to believe that there is mismanagement in the conducing of any such banking association, impairing the security of stockholders, complaint shall be first made to the Directors, and, if not then remedied, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which the bank is located may, upon the complaint of any two stockholders (and upon the complainants having deposited a sum sufficient to pay the expenses, if the charge is not sustained), and the showing of sufficient cause therefor, appoint one or more persons to examine into the condition of such banking association; and the books and papers of the bank shall be subject to their examination, and the officers and clerks may be examined by them under oath, and the Court may confer such further powers on the person or persons examining as may be necessary for the thorough examination of its condition, a report of which shall be rendered to said Court.

SEC. 3. If the Judge of the Circuit Court shall become satisfied, from such report, that the interests of the stockholders or depositors are in jeopardy, he shall appoint a Receiver for the bank, and certify the same to the Auditor of Public Accounts and Secretary of State, and the said Receiver shall proceed to close up the affairs of the association.

SEC. 4. The examiners and the Receiver shall receive for compensation for their services the sum of $5 per day for each actual day's service, and 10 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in examining or settling the affairs of said institution.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, before the 1st day of February in each year, to cause to be printed, for the use of each member of the General Assembly, an abstract of the statement and condition of all banking associations organized under the laws of this State.

DISSOLUTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Senate passed the following bill, introduced by Mr. Early:

A BILL for an act in regard to the dissolution of insurance companies.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That if the Auditor of State, upon examination of any insurance company incorporated in this State, is of the opinion that it is insolvent, or that its condition is such as to render its further continuance in business hazardous to the insured therein, or to the public, or that it has failed to comply with the rules, restrictions, or conditions provided by law, or has exceeded, or is exceeding, its corporate powers, he shall apply by petition to a Judge of any Circuit Court of this State to issue an injunction, restraining such Company, in whole or in part, from further proceeding with its business, until a full hearing can be had, or otherwise as he may direct. It shall be discretionary with such Judge, either to issue said injunction forthwith, or to grant an order for such Company upon such notice as he may prescribe, to show cause why said injunction should not issue, or to cause a hearing to be had on complaint, and answer, or otherwise, as in ordinary proceedings in equity, before determining whether an injunction shall be issued. He may in all such cases make orders and decrees, from time to time, as the exigencies and equities of the case may require, and in any case, after a full hearing of all parties interested, may dissolve, modify, or perpetuate such injunction, and make all such orders and decrees as may be needful to suspend, restrain, or prohibit the further continuance of the business of the Company.

SEC. 2. When a majority, in number or interest, of the members or stockholders of any insurance company incorporated in this State desire to close its concerns, they may apply by petition to the Circuit Court of the circuit in which the company is located, setting forth in substance the grounds of their application; and the court, after due notice to all the parties interested, may proceed to hear the matter, and, for reasonable cause, decree a dissolution of the corporation; and corporations so dissolved shall be deemed and held extinct, in all respects, as if their charters had expired by their own limitation, subject, however, to the provisions hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 3. The charters of all insurance companies incorporated in this State, which, either from neglect or by vote of their members or officers, or in obedience to the decree of any court, have ceased, or shall hereafter cease, for the period of one year, to transact the business for which they were organized, shall be deemed and held extinct in all respects, as if they had expired by their own limitation; and the Circuit Court shall have authority, upon application, by the petition of the Auditor of State, or of any person interested, to fix by decree, the time within which such companies shall close their concerns: *Provided,* that this section shall not be construed to relieve any such company from its liabilities to the assured or any of its creditors.

SEC. 4. Insurance companies whose charters expire by their own limitation, or become forfeited by nonuser, or are dissolved by decree of Court, or otherwise, shall nevertheless be continual bodies corporate, for the term of two years after such expiration, forfeiture, or dissolution, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by or against them, and of enabling them gradually to settle and close their concerns, to dispose of and convey their property, and divide their capital stock and assets, but not for the purpose of continuing the business for which they were organized.

SEC. 5. When the charter of any insurance company expires, is forfeited, or annulled, or the corporation is restrained from further prosecution of its business, or is dissolved, as hereinbefore provided, the Court, on application of the Auditor, or of a member, stockholder, or creditor, may at any time before the expiration of said two years, appoint one or more persons to be Receivers, to take charge of the estate and effects of the company, including such securities as may be deposited with the Auditor or Treasurer of State, and to collect the debts due, and property belonging to it, with power to prosecute and defend suits in the name of the corporation, or in their own names, to appoint agents under them, and to do all other acts necessary for the collection, marshalling, and distribution of the assets of the company, and the closing of its concerns; and, when necessary for the final settlement of its unfinished business, the powers of such Receivers may be continued as long as the Court deems necessary therefor.

SEC. 6. The Receiver shall pay all debts due from the Company, if the funds in his hands are sufficient therefor, and if not, he shall distribute the same ratably among the creditors who prove their debts in such manner as the Court may direct, and Receivers may be authorized by the Court to sell, convey, and dispose of, and convert into money, any of the securities or assets of the Company, for the purpose of paying such debts and distributing such funds. If there is a balance remaining after the payment of the debts, the Receiver shall distribute the same among those who are justly entitled thereto, as members, stockholders, or otherwise, or their legal representatives.

SEC. 7. Receivers of insurance companies, appointed as aforesaid, shall report to the Auditor of State, annually, in such manner as he shall prescribe, on or before the 1st day of January, and as much oftener as he may direct, and such reports, or abstracts therefrom, may be incorporated into his annual report on insurance.

SEC. 8. The compensation of Receivers, and their expenses, shall be determined by decree of court, but shall not exceed the costs of court, and 5 per cent of the amount collected of any of the assets of the Company.

SEC. 9. The mode of summoning parties into court, the rules of practice, course of procedure, and powers of courts, in cases arising under this act, shall be the same as in ordinary proceedings in equity in this State, except as herein otherwise provided.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Thompson bill, amending the special assessment article of the Municipal Incorporation bill so as to simplify the mode of collecting special assessments, was passed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock, President Early presiding.

Roll-call was answered by thirty-seven Senators.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill 256, amending the law concerning practice in Courts of Record, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 36; nays, none.

Also Senate bill 379, concerning the election of town officers in towns where two or more voting places have been or may be established. Passed—yeas, 34; nays, 2.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of Senate bill 165, making an appropriation for expenses incurred in suppressing the rebellion, was taken up, considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

SENATE BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Senate bill 45, in regard to a dissolution of insurance companies, was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 36; nays, 3.

Senate bill 342, making appropriation for the Soldiers' Orphans' Asylum, was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 40; nays, none.

Senate bill 326, making appropriation for the support of the Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, passed—yeas, 37; nays, none.

Senate bill 307, making appropriation for the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin, passed—yeas, 36; nays, none.

FAILED TO PASS.

Senate bill 255, changing the time for holding terms of the Supreme Court in the Northern and Southern Grand Divisions, was read a third time and put upon its passage. Lost—yeas, 18; nays, 10.

A motion to reconsider failed by a vote of 23 to 8.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill 104, amending Secs. 27 and 28 of Art. 9 of the act incorporating cities, towns, and villages, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 40; nays, 0.

Senate bill 279, revising the law in relation to Secretary of State, was passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

The special order for 11 o'clock, consideration of the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment abolishing minority representation, was postponed, and the reading of bills on a third reading resumed.

Senate bill 280, revising the law in relation to change of venue, was read a third time.

Senator Casey moved to recommit the bill. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 23—and it was being put upon its passage, when Mr. ARCHER rose to make a remark, occupying forty minutes in so doing.

After considerable debate, the bill passed—yeas, 30; nays 14.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Upon reassembling the Senate resumed consideration of Senate bills on a third reading:

Senate Bill 321, making an appropriation for expenses of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 36; nays, 1.

Senate Bill 65, making an appropriation for furnishing the Supreme Court-House at Mount Vernon, and for improving the ground thereto adjoining, passed—yeas, 37; nays, 3.

The rules were suspended, and House bill No. 533, authorizing the present Circuit Judges to hold terms of court in counties, and set the times as required by law in force on the 18th day of March, 1873, until the expiration of their terms of office, was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Senate bill 79, for the support of the institution for the deaf and dumb, passed—yeas, 40; nays, 1.

NEW BILLS.

By consent, Senator YOUNGBLOOD introduced a bill amending the School law.

By Senator WHITING—A bill to provide for the daily publication of the journals of the General Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senate bill 308, making an appropriation for the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Several House bills passed a first reading.

Mr. DOW called up his bill providing for the republication. by Myers & Co., of certain Supreme Court reports out of print, and it was recommitted.

Mr. McGRATH called up the bill enabling corporation authorities of cities and towns to fix the salaries of their officers. Ordered to a third reading.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Several committee reports were, by leave, presented.

Mr. SHEPARD, from the Committee on Appropriations, introduced a bill making appropriations for expenses of the State Government for the first quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly. Read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Also a bill making appropriation for the pay of the next General Assembly.

CEMETERIES.

Mr. Lee's bill, providing for the removal of cemeteries, was considered by sections and ordered to a third reading.

CEDING PROPERTY.

Mr. Waite's bill, ceding certain property to the United States, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

POSTPONED.

The special order for this evening was postponed until next Thursday evening.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

By consent, Mr. WARE introduced a bill in relation to juries.

By Mr. PALMER—A bill amending the Railroad and Warehouse law.

STATE SURVEY.

Mr. GREEN called up his bill providing for a mineralogical and geological survey of the State.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 6:15 o'clock p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

met at 9½ a. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Paynter.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. HARVEY—To provide for copying the laws and journals.

By Mr. SENNE—To change the name of the town of Rand to Desplaines.

By Mr. KANN—Requiring officers of public institutions to give bonds in certain cases.

By Mr. RANKIN—In relation to officers becoming intoxicated on duty.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate bill 152, the River Improvement bill, was read a third time. A lengthy debate ensued, Messrs. JOHNSTON and JAQUESS speaking in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. HART, HITE (St. Clair), and ROGERS in favor of it. The previous question was ordered, the yeas and nays were called, and the bill failed to pass—yeas, 73; nays, 64—as follows:

YEAS.

Armstrong (Grundy), Armstrong (LaSalle), Barkley, Bocock, Booth, Bradwell, Cassedy, Carpenter, Condon, Cullerton, Darnell, Dement, Dewey, Dolton, Dresser, Dunham, Easley, Ferrier, Freeman, Golden, Gordon, Gray, Gridley, Halpin, Hart, Harvey, Hawes, Hay, Herrington, Herting, Hite (St. Clair), Hildrup, Hollenback, Hoskins, Inscore, Jessup, Kann, Lane, Hancock, Lemax, Mann, Massie, McLaughlin, Meacham, Moore (Marshall), Moore (Adams), Moose, Mulvane, Oberly, Oleson, Orendorff, Peltzer, Penfield, Quinn, Ramey, Ray, Rogers, Savage, Scanlan, Senne, Sherman, Snow, Starr, Stewart (McLean), Stroud, Thornton, Tillson, Warner, Washburn, Webber, Webster, Westfall, Wicker, Mr. Speaker—73.

NAYS.

Alexander (Crawford), Alexander (Montgomery), Anderson, Bishop (Edgar), Bishop (McHenry), Barkley, Bullard, Casey, Chambers, Collins, Connolly, Cronkrite, Davis, Dolan, Efner, Flanders, Forth, Freeland, Graham, Granger, Henry, Hoiles, Jaquess, Jackson, James, Johnston, Jones, Lane (DeWitt), Lemma, Lewis, Lietze, Marsh, McAdams, McDonald, McPherran, Middlecoff, Morrison, Moffitt, Neville, Nulton, Oakwood, Pinnell, Plowman, Pollock, Race, Rankin, Rice, Rountree, Sawyer, Shaw, Sheridan, Shumway, Smith, Stewart (Win'go), Swan, Taggart, Thomas, Truitt, Virden, Walker, Weinheimer, Wick, Wood—64.

Mr. ROUNTREE moved a reconsideration, and that the further consideration of the bill be made the special order for next Friday. The yeas and nays were ordered. Carried—yeas, 78; nays, 54.

Mr. OBERLY offered a resolution, reciting that

WHEREAS, The member from Rock Island, Mr. Johnston, in a speech in the House March 26, 1873, charged that the Governor had used improper means to influence the General Assembly to pass the bill appropriating $200,000 for the Illinois River, and that improper and dishonest influence had been used by parties intended to induce members of this House to support said appropriation; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate and report to this House in regard to the truth of said charge.

Adopted.

Recess till half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

House bill 538, providing that Circuit Judges shall continue to hold terms of court according to the present arrangement of circuits until the close of their terms, was read a third time and passed—yeas. 105; nays, 13.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Oberly, Hawes, Swan, Jones, and McPherran as the Committee asked for in the resolution of Mr. Oberly.

THE LAKE FRONT REPEALING BILL

was taken up, and Mr. WICKER moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 109.

Those voting in the affirmative were as follows:

Armstrong (LaSalle), Grey, Hay, Hollenback, Hopkins, Inscore, James, Neville, Rountree, Thomas, Thorton, Washburn, Weinheimer, Wicker—14.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and made the special order for to-morrow.

POSTPONED.

On motion of Mr. HILDRUP the railroad bills were postponed until to-morrow.

TOWN COLLECTORS.

The bill to increase commissions of Town Collectors was tabled.

BILL PASSED.

The following bills were passed: House bill 445, to enable townships to prohibit stock from running at large—yeas, 87; nays, 35. Senate bill 117, to legalize the extension of taxes in certain cases—yeas, 105; nays, 1.

Adjourned.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, and Mr. Acker, of Pennsylvania, desire to have the record corrected. They voted "No" on the salary steal, and are recorded as "not voting." Mr. Hereford brings a colleague to witness that he (the colleague) "distinctly heard him vote No;" and he further avers that he voted "No" every time. Several other Congressmen, as the Hon. Edward Y. Rice, of Illinois, are less clear, but still under the impression that they voted "No." These negatives would have changed the result.

—The New Hampshire Congressmen who voted "No," drew their extra pay promptly after the election. The Connecticut Congressmen [election April 7] all say they "have not drawn it."

—Col. George Williamson, of Shreveport, La., who sold out to Grant and Kellogg, last year, because McEnery rather than himself was made the Reform candidate for Governor, is on the list for a foreign mission.

—Of Caldwell, the Indianapolis *Journal* (Morton's organ) says:

Let us be thankful that this bad exponent of a bad era, this small-minded, venal demagogue, this aspiring corruptionist, this wealthy scoundrel, has vanished forever from his late place in the Senate. The lesson of his expulsion would have been more impressive, and would have done much to elevate the national character at home and abroad; but the culprit has slipped from the grasp of the Senate and cheated it of its just revenge. Let him be hissed at every station as he slinks back to his Western obscurity, and the slow unmoving finger of popular scorn point at him till he goes down to the vile dust from whence he sprung, unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

—Lists of the membership in the last Congress (Senators and Representatives), classified upon the vote for and against increased pay, will be everywhere accessible in the next canvass; and the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

It may be made more complete in the future by a list of the members who refused the increase (this will not be long); by a list of those who voted against, but took it; by a list of those who voted the increase for the time to which they had been re-elected, and voted against it to those who were going out, and in the future by a list of those who condemned it, and then got into Congress to take it.

—The Massachusetts Supreme Court decided, in the case of McElhany (hanged last week), that, after sentence of death, there is no appeal except to the Governor and his Executive Council.

—"President Grant has absolutely nothing to do with the matter" (if Administration organs speak righily), whether "the matter" concerns Louisiana, or the salary steal, or Master Fred's Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Then what does he do? That's what's "the matter."

—The programme of Federal patronage laid out by the Iowa delegation encountered serious obstacles in Senators Sherman and Frelinghuysen, one of whom had a brother and the other a friend to provide for, taking the best two things on the list, at the expense of the programme aforesaid. The Iowa gentlemen are truly grateful.

—It is not reasonable to expect the President to remove Richardson at once to make room for Corbin. Some respect must be paid the letter of the civil service reform regulations. They seem, to the general apprehension, to require the appointment of competent assistants. As a matter of fact, the assistants can soon be managed out of the way. Corbin is the man for Finance Minister. He is the President's financial brother-in-law. He knows how to remove corn from the West. Make old Black-Friday Corbin Secretary of the Treasury, and he will put $40,000,000 of retired greenbacks into circulation at once, and illustrate Jim Fisk's beautiful theory of wafting the produce of the West to the East on high gold.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Let President Grant, who is as deeply involved in the mischief, and bears as heavy a share of the responsibility as any one, suggest to Gov. Kellogg that a compromise, similar to that originally proposed from Dryades street, and ultimately accepted by the Fusion Legislature, is now desired by himself and Cabinet, and a satisfactory and really representative Legislature might be in extra session in this city within a month.—*New Orleans Times.*

—The moral effect of Caldwell's resignation cannot be so strong in breaking up the practice of bribery in procuring election to the Senate, as his expulsion would have been; but it will be far more salutary than if the Senate had failed of its duty altogether, as for a time it seemed likely that it might.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The *Times and Chronicle* is so singular as not to believe that the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne will be the next President of the United States. The reason assigned for this incredulity is strange. It is that "public opinion is a large body, and slow to move." Now, the fact is public opinion is already in motion on the great questions of the next Presidential campaign. Those questions are represented in the warfare against rings and against corruption, and Washburne will almost inevitably be the leader of the people in this great contest.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The harbor at the Sandwich Islands known as Ewa harbor, or Pearl River, has been examined by Gen. Alexander, and, after a very brief examination of the reef, he thinks it can be opened to commerce at an expense of $2,000,000. This harbor is to be ceded to the United States in consideration of our allowing the Islands to import their produce free. It would doubtless prove a very expensive gift, this concession of a harbor bound across its entrance by a coral reef. The harbor of Honolulu would answer our purpose much better, and we doubt if it would cost us $2,000,000 to buy all the authorities of the Hawaiian Kingdom, from King Lunalilo down. Annexation or nothing, should be our policy in reference to Sandwich Island matters.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Money was very stringent to-day, the bulk of the business being at 1-32 to 1-16, closing at 1-32. Business in mercantile paper is again checked, and rates are nominal. The cable brought the unexpected and startling intelligence this morning, that the Managers of the Bank of England met in extra session to-day, and advanced the minimum rate of discount ½ per cent, it now standing at 4 per cent against 3½, the figure to which it was reduced six weeks ago. A reason for this action is found in the large quantity of London credits lent to New York speculators of late, and which must be settled for within the next few weeks.

It is generally expected that Secretary Richardson will freely issue new legal tenders in case the foreign bankers refuse to renew these loans.

GOLD

was more active and higher in the morning, but lost part of the advance in the afternoon dealings. The price ranged from 115⅝ to 116¼.

STOCKS.

The speculation in stocks was generally dull and outside of Pacific Mail, Panama, Harlem, and Erie. The fluctuations were characterized more or less by weakness, though, in a few cases, a slight advance was established. Erie was strong. There was a heavy fall in Canton, one broker having offered 100 shares from 105 down to 90, without getting a bid, but later, 96 was bid for the stock. A firmer feeling prevailed at the close.

BONDS.

Governments were strong. The Treasury bought $500,000 5 20s for the sinking fund, at 114.29 to 114.60. Notwithstanding the scarcity of bonds in the market, there were bids for $1,427,200.

PRODUCE.

Flour was fairly active and stronger for all grades under $10. Arrivals limited. Good No. 2 and supers are especially scarce. Choice family is quiet, and prices unsettled. Good amber wheat extras are in fair demand. Sales 16,600 brls. Wheat was firmer, but the higher prices asked checks business. The inquiry is mainly for spring. Sales 11,700 bu. Pork was moderately active and steady. Jobbing sales were made at $16 for old, and $16.25 for new mess. 200 brls rumps sold at $14, for future delivery, 500 brls new mess, for the last day of March sold at $16.05. Cut meats were in light demand generally, but dry salted shoulders were reported to be in brisk request and firm at 6½c. No important sales to notice. Bacon was very firm and in good demand. Short clear is quoted at 8⅝@8¾c, with 50 boxes reported sold at the higher price. Long clear is quoted at 8⅝@8¾c. Lard was moderately active and steady. Western sold to the extent of 500 tcs for March at 8⅝c. City is quoted at 8⅝c firm. For future delivery, 250 tcs for April sold at 8⅝c; 250 tcs for June at 9⅛c; 500 tcs April early at 8 11-16c; 500 tcs for May at 8¾c.

COAL SALES.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day at the following prices: Lump, $4.17½@4.25; grate, $4.3?@4.40; egg, $4.52½@4.60; stove, $5.02½@5.17½; chestnut, $4.17½@4.20.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The opera of "Genevieve de Brabant," one of the most melodious of all Offenbach's works, as well as one of the most characteristic in music, and most highly flavored with that species of French morality which Offenbach delights to set to music, was given last night at Aiken's to a large house. It is to be presumed that the most of the audience were unfamiliar with the story of the opera; at least, it is to be hoped so, notwithstanding the very strenuous efforts of the people on the stage to have it understood. It is no discredit to Aimee, or any of the others, to give a broad or loose version of "Genevieve," as there is no opportunity to do anything else. The text does not admit of decency. If the opera is to be done at all, it must be done as they do in Brabant, else it falls flat. As far as the text is concerned it is fortunate that it is in French, so that the indecency of the story is lost to those who do not consult the libretto. There seems to be an impression abroad that it is not altogether a proper story, and the result is that the sale of librettos, for "Genevieve" is always lighter than for any other. To sacrifice this opera, however, would be to lose some of Offenbach's most characteristic music, and some of his richest and broadest burlesques of grand operas of the Italian school. It will probably therefore keep the stage as long as any of his works, for the sake of such numbers as the Serenade duet, the Pie aria, the Hen song, the Gens d'Armes duo, and the concerted finale of the third act, which narrowly escapes containing some really good music.

Concerning the merits of the performance, it is hardly necessary to say but little, as it was done here quite recently with the same cast as that of last evening. The character of *Drogan,* the cook, allows Mlle. Aimee some admirable opportunities for costuming, which she knows how to improve, so as to exhibit her fine figure in all its ample and symmetrical proportions. In the action of the character, however, and especially in the singing, there was an absence of her customary abandon and gaucherie, and an evident lassitude and dullness in her presence, which may have been owing to fatigue, as she had to give the tiresome and trying role of the *Duchess* in the afternoon. Mlle. Bonelli failed to impart much spirit or vivacity to *Genevieve,* although her singing was very creditable. The minor parts had but little to recommend them, being filled by a number of voiceless people, with the notable exception of the two gens d'armes (Marcas and Lecuyer), who did their grotesque duo with such excruciating humor and rollicking exaggeration that they received four or five encores. Their scene was the scene of the evening, both in acting and music, though neither of them have a musical tone in their voices. The very sobriety of their nonsense, however, is simply irresistible. The chorus and orchestra got along very creditably. This evening "The Brigands" will be given.

ASTRONOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The West Side Christian Union Lecture Room was crowded, last evening, by the members of the Astronomical class, and other members of the Union, the occasion being the exhibition of a series of astronomical views by the aid of the "magic lantern." The views were all of the "revolving" kind, showing the movements of the planetary bodies around the sun, and the phenomena of the tides, eclipses, transits, occultations, &c., in a way that was intensely interesting to the audience. The views were fully explained by Mr. E. Colbert, the teacher of the class.

Illustrations like these, the best ever exhibited in the West, cannot be other than highly instructive, as well as entertaining; conveying more information in one hour than can be gathered from mere descriptions scattered through many evenings. An effort is being made to enlist the public attention in behalf of our too-much neglected Observatory, and it is probable that these illustrations of stellar phenomena will be exhibited before long, to the public in aid of the Observatory fund.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The chief topic of discussion in financial circles was the advance in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to 4 per cent.

Money was active and stronger at 1-32@1-16 and interest per diem on call.

The Usury bill, providing against collecting over 7 per cent, passed the State Senate.

Sterling was strong at 108¼@108¾.

Gold was active and higher, ranging from 115⅞ to 116¼, closing at 115⅞@116. Loans at 1@7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $61,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $120,000. Custom receipts, $465,000. Exports, $306,000 in silver bars.

Governments were strong with an advance of ⅛ in 5-20s; 5s are an ⅛ lower.

State bonds are dull; Tennessees and Missouris weak.

Railroad mortgages were steady.

Stocks were dull, but generally weak, but the fluctuations, except in Pacific Mail, Panama, Harlem, and Erie were not especially important. Pacific was active, and had many fluctuations between 59@59¾, closing somewhat above the lowest price. Panama declined from 115¼ to 112¼, reacting to 113¼. Harlem rose to 137¾, fell to 135, closing at 135¼. Erie was strong, rising from 64½ to 65½ on Albany legislation on the rate of fare. Hartford and Erie sold at 2½@3. The market was dull and irregular at the close. During the day Canton was offered from 105 down to 90, but closed with 95 bid.

Sterling exchange, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	118
5-20s of '62	117	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	112
Coupons, '65	117¼	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	116¾	New 5s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	79¾	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	79¾	North Carolinas, new	16¾
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	95	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel.	86¾	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne (ex. div.)	93
Wells Fargo	81½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	74½	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	57¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	65½	C., C. & C.	87½
Erie pfd	73½	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	135¼	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	35¼
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	115	Del. Lack. & Western	101¼
N. J. Central	103¾	B. H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	57¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 3d; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 61s@61s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork, 61s@61s 6d.

LONDON, March 26.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has advanced ½ per cent, and is now 4 per cent.

LONDON, March 26, 5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; account, 92⅜@92½; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie, 51¼.

Tallow, 43s 3d.

PARIS, March 26.—Rentes, 55f 52c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅛@9¼d; Orleans, 9⅜@9½d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 73s. Cumberlands, 37s 6d. Short ribs, 39s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 20 cars reported to arrive, 714; total for the week, 4,488. Market active and firm at yesterday's prices; attendance of buyers large; all offerings disposed of. About 1,275 were sold. Sales: 470 Illinois steers, 1,082 to 1,443 lbs, $5.50@7.00; 173 Missouri steers, 1,254 to 1,309 lbs, $6.30@7.30; 32 Missouri oxen, 1,269 to 1,293 lbs, $5.00@5.25; 73 Ohio steers, 1,070 to 1,140 lbs, $5.40@6.00; 66 Kentucky steers, 1,170 lbs, $6.00; 18 Michigan steers, 1,122 lbs, $5.20; 45 Indiana steers, 1,421 lbs, $6.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,000; total for the week, 4,600. Sales: 301 Indiana sheep, 99 lbs, at $6.00; 336 Ohio sheep, 99 to 93 lbs, at $6.87½@6.95; 929 Michigan sheep, 82 to 108 lbs, $6.37½ to $7.00; 338 Wisconsin sheep, 96 lbs, $5.75.

HOGS—Receipts for the week thus far, 12,800. But 4 car-loads on the market this morning, and all offerings disposed of. Sales: 400 Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio hogs, 185 to 216 lbs. at $5.60@5.85.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Mark 26.—There was a fairly active movement with the jobbers to-day, but the commission houses were quiet. Cotton goods continue active and firm at unchanged rates. Brown sheetings, bleached shirting, and denims are quiet brisk. Prints and plain dress goods are active with the jobbers. Woolens are quiet in first hands. Foreign dress goods are fairly active with the jobbers.

The *Daily Bulletin* says the auction sales were well attended, and linens, dress goods, silks, and ribbons were widely distributed.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—Crude petroleum firmer and higher; sales at $2.15; pipe-lines, $2.20, free on board cars. Refined petroleum in fair demand and higher; on board cars for Western trade, $16½c, spot. The advance in gold has caused an advance in refined oil.

A well was struck yesterday in the Fairview District, which is producing 600 barrels per day. It is one of the largest in the United States.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 26.—CATTLE—Market firm; arrivals light; best, 6¾@7c; stockers, 3½@4½c; common, 4½@5½c.

SHEEP—Market firm; arrivals light; best, 6½@7c; medium, 6@6½c; common, 5@5½c.

HOGS—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.80@6.00; Yorkers, $5.50@5.70.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26.—COTTON—Steady, with a more active spinning demand; middling upland, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with a fair jobbing demand; receipts, 7,600 brls; super Western and State, $5.90@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.65@8.30; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.15@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal steady. Wheat very strong, and holders ask an advance, which checks business; receipts, 6,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.70 bid, but held higher; No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago mixed in store, $1.58; red Western, $1.85; amber, $1.90. Rye scarce and firm. Barley steady; Western, $1.05@1.15. Malt neglected. Corn firm with a fair demand, chiefly for old mixed Western in store; receipts, 14,000 bu; new mixed Western, 66@66½c; old do in store, 64½c; yellow, 66½@67c. Oats higher, with a good demand, chiefly for new white, which are scarce; receipts, 16,000 bu; new white Western, 48@50½c; black, 49½c; white Western, 51@54c.

EGGS—Steady.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Firm; 40@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Dull; tubbed, 58c; Ohio and Michigan, 50@51c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 16¼@18¼c, gold. Sugar more active at 8¼@9¼c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet at 8@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.05@16.12½; prime mess, $15.00@15.75. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams, 11@12½c; shoulders, 6¾@7c. Middles firmer; short clear 9½c; long clear, 8½c. Lard steady; Western steam, 8⅝@8 11-16; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.25; XXX, $7.37½@8.25; choice family, $9.50@11.00. Corn lower, 60@62c. Oats, 42@44c.

BRAN—Supply good at 85@95c.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $23.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess held at $17.00; dry salt meats dull at 6, 8, and 8¼c. Bacon dull at 7, 9¼, and 9¾c. Hams, 15c. Lard, tierce packers, 8¾c; refined, 8¾c; keg, 9¼@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 5¼c; good common, 7c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Coffee, 17½@19¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at 89@95.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales; 4,600 good ordinary at 16¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middlings, 19½c; middlings Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 5,963; exports: Liverpool, 3,344; Hamburg, 719. Stock, 216,130.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—COTTON—Higher; good ordinary, 16¾@16¾c; low middling, 17¾@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn scarce and firm at 65@65c. Oats dull at 43c. Corn meal, $2.55.

HAY—Dull at $22.00@28.00.

BRAN—Lower at $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.00@5.25; extra, $6.12½; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.60@8.00. Wheat in good demand; red, $1.95@1.97; amber, $1.97@2.00; white, $2.00@2.20. Rye held at 85c. Corn active; yellow, 60@60½c; mixed Western, 59½@61c. Oats in moderate demand; white, 49c; mixed, 47@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 18¾@18⅞c.

WHISKY—Held at 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 26.—Market generally dull and unchanged. Wheat—sales 1 car Iowa spring at $1.54. Corn—sales 6 cars at 51c on track. Oats—1 car white at 43c on track.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 60c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 49c. Rye steady at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $16.25@16.50. Bacon and bulk meats unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 12@15c. Lard, 8¾@8¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; new Western tub, 36@40c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine fall, $5.00@6.00; extra, $5.50@6.00; XX, $6.25@7.00. Wheat firmer; No. 3 spring $1.13; No. 2 soft Iowa spring, $1.34@1.35. Corn firmer; No. 2, 32@32½c on east track, 34½ in elevator. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27@27½c on east track, 28½@29 in elevator. Barley firm; No. 2, 85@90c. Rye nominal.

WHISKY—Dull, retailing at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held higher; $15.50 cash; $16.25 offered for June but refused. Bulk meats firmer and held higher with but little doing; clear sides sold at 7½c cash on spot. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾@8⅞c cash; clear rib, 9c for May; clear, 9½c for June. Lard held higher; 7¾c bid for prime steam.

HOGS—Firm at $4.60@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.50@7.85. Wheat quiet at $1.65@1.68. Corn quiet at 38@39c. Rye quiet at 79@80c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; pork, $15.50@15.75, buyer April. Lard firm; steam, 7⅞@8c; offerings light; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c. Bulk meats strong; sales shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7 9-10@7⅞c; clear, 7⅞@7⅞c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c; clear, 8⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm at 85c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—FLOUR—steady; extra family, $7.25.

PROVISIONS—In good demand, prices steady. Pork, round lots $15.55@16.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 8⅞@8⅞c; clear, 8¾@9c, packed. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@14c packed. Bulk meats, steady and unchanged. Lard—Choice leaf in tierces, 8¾@8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85@86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.20½. Oats dull; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, 88c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 red held at $1.70; No. 2, $1.64. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, sold at 40c; closed at 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In fair demand; firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.94; No. 1, $1.85@1.85½; amber, $1.68½. Corn steady at 42c. Oats 36½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.80@4.90.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat—An advance is asked, but none established; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.80; No. 2, $1.58; amber Michigan, $1.67@1.68, spot; $1.72@1.73 seller May; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.75; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2, $1.67½ spot; $1.70 May. Corn steady; high mixed, 40c; low mixed, 39½c; yellow, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33½c; Michigan, 34c; rejected, 31c.

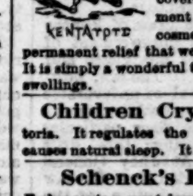
CLOVER SEED—$4.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sore Nipples.



The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at 15 LaSalle-st. to the CHICAGO MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' MAMMOTH

LUCKY CLUB

Of One Thousand Tickets to the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of Public Library of Kentucky. Subscription will be closed in a few days. Drawing positive on April 8. All gifts drawn by the Club will belong to the common fund, and each member will be paid from it by the Treasurer in exact proportion to the money paid in by each subscriber. Who wants to share in $100,000 to $300,000 worth of gifts? Full information on application as above.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

STREET AND PARK LAMPS.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS, ALSO, TORCH AND KEY for lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same used in New York; are being adopted everywhere. Particulars furnished upon application to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway, New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Goodrich & Kirby is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by E. T. Goodrich, who will settle all accounts of the firm.

E. T. GOODRICH,
R. D. KIRBY.

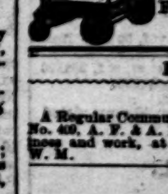
Chicago, March 26, 1873.

FOR SALE.

COFFEES AND SPICES AT COST.

We will sell at cost, for cash, for the next five days, to close our business, our entire stock of Coffees, Spices, and Teas. BUTLER, EARHART & CO., 15 Michigan-av.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Thos. J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A. F. & A. M., will be held this evening for business and work, at Masonic Temple. By order of the W. M. J. D. MOORE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this evening at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren invited. E. ST. JOHN, Sec. J. C. HOWELL, W. M.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26.

In the local money market there is still a fair supply of loanable funds, but the demand from grain speculators is active. The merchants are making heavy remittances to New York, and there was considerable increase in the country demand for currency to-day. All these circumstances combine to make a tendency toward a closer money market, as is usual at this season of the year.

New York exchange is in active demand, for the reason given above, and the price was higher, sales between banks being made at par, with more buyers than sellers at that price.

Government bonds have all advanced considerably in the last two days, partly in consequence of an actual advance in the gold price in the London market; but the greater portion of the advance in the currency quotations is due to the rise in gold. With gold to-day at 116⅛, the new 5 per cents were quoted at 114⅛, which makes their gold value 98½, exclusive of accrued interest since Feb. 1.

THE ADVANCE IN GOLD.

Gold was quoted to-day at 116⅛, being the highest price touched since Sept. 2, 1870. When the present Administration came into power in March, 1869, gold was 130. In view of the avowed policy of a move toward specie payments, the price of gold gradually declined to 110 by November, 1870, at which price it remained with only slight fluctuations from it until December, 1871. The heavy cotton crop of 1871 and the heavy exports of cotton depressed gold to 108 in December, 1871, and January, 1872. But in the summer of 1872, owing to the falling off of the exports of cotton and the apparent failure of the bond-buying policy as a means of returning to specie payments, gold rose as high as 115⅝ in August, 1872. In December, the practice of loaning bills of sterling exchange, established by the foreign bill-drawers of New York, was one of the causes that helped to depress the price of gold to 111⅛ in the last half of the month. In view of the drain of specie from this country during the last nine months, by which the stock of coin has been diminished at least $30,000,000 in that time, and of the adoption of the policy of inflating the currency inaugurated by Secretary Boutwell in October, gold has steadily advanced from 111⅛ on Dec. 20, 1872, to 116⅛ to-day. There will, of course, be occasional downward reactions from the general upward tendency, as there have been in the last three months, but with the falling off of the cotton exports this spring, everything is in favor of the gold speculators for a rise, and it is not improbable that in June and July gold will be as high as it was four years ago.

BANK FAILURES IN NEW YORK.

Nine banks have failed in New York City in the last eighteen months, viz.: Ocean National, Eighth National, Union Square National, Stuyvesant Bank, Bull's Head Bank, Guardian Savings Bank, Bowling Green Savings Bank, Market Savings Bank, and Central Savings Bank. Four Savings banks, three National banks, and two State banks. From a schedule of the assets and liabilities of the Ocean and Union Square Nationals, it appears that they will be able to pay depositors in full. The Eighth National has, we believe, paid depositors 62 per cent. The Bull's Head will probably pay depositors in full. The Stuyvesant has nominal assets equal to the amount of its liabilities, but it is doubtful yet whether they will realize over 50 or 60 per cent. The Guardian Savings Bank has paid 50 per cent of its deposits, and will probably pay in full. The Bowling Green Savings bank will pay 50 per cent, the Market Savings Bank 40 per cent. The entire loss to stockholders and depositors by these nine bank failures will probably aggregate about $1,000,000. In all the cases except that of the Central Savings Bank, the cause of the failures was either the loaning of the funds of the Bank to aid some private speculation or project of the officers of the Bank, or direct embezzlement on their part.

THE TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The last Legislature of the State of Kansas passed a law to "promote the improvement of real estate by the exemption of mortgages and other securities from taxation." The law, however, has provoked a great deal of unfavorable comment, especially from the real estate owners, who claim that it will increase their particular burden of taxation. Following this drift of popular prejudice the Attorney General of the State of Kansas has decided that the law is not in violation of the Constitution of the State which makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the taxation of "notes, bills, discounted moneys loaned, and dues of every description owned by the banks," and for a uniform rate of assessment and taxation on all property. The mere opinion of the Attorney General will not invalidate the law, the courts being the only authority that can do that. But it is not improbable the next Legislature of Kansas will repeal the law. In this connection also we may mention that the bill for the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation which [illegible] been before the Legislature of New York for [illegible] months, was last week defeated by a decided majority. These two instances of the failure to make an effective exemption of mortgages and other evidences of debt do not, however, show any unsoundness in the principle which it was sought to establish, but only that in this case, as in the case of the usury laws, prejudice is stronger than logic. The taxation of evidences of debt and the usury laws are both delusive attempts to regulate the price of money, their real effect, however, being to make it higher than it would be without them. The usury laws say the money lender shall not take more than a specified legal rate of interest, and the laws for the taxation of evidences of debt say he shall pay part of what he does get into the public treasury. There is, however, nothing more certain in financial affairs than that available capital will command the full value of its use in spite of usury laws and taxation. The [illegible] for the violation of the one and the tax paid for the other, are simply added to the rate of interest, and all come out of the products of the [illegible] at last with the additional cost of maintaining more tax-gatherers and lawyers.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible] of '62	116⅜	117
[illegible] of '64	116⅜	117
[illegible] of '65	117⅜	117¾
[illegible] of '65, Jan. and July	116	116⅛
[illegible] of '67, Jan. and July	117¾	118⅝
[illegible] of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	117
[illegible]	111⅞	112
[illegible] 5s (New Issue,)	114⅝	114⅞
[illegible] and Gold Coupons	115⅝	116⅛
[illegible] Exchange	....	115⅝
[illegible] Exchange (large drafts)	....	108½@ 109
[illegible] Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
[illegible] City 7s	....	99½ & int.
[illegible] County 7s	....	99½ & int.
[illegible] County and Township 10s 92 @95		....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, March 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, [illegible], dated March 6; consideration, $13,000.

[illegible] Madison st, w of and near Oakley st, s f, 31 ft [illegible], dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

[illegible] in Tatge's w ½ of Block 28, in s w ¼ Sec. 5, 39, [illegible] March 27; consideration, $1,400.

[illegible] av, n w cor of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 48⅓x138½ [illegible] March 17; consideration, $7,312.

[illegible] in s ½ of Block 11, in Section 5, 39, 14, dated [illegible] 1872; consideration, $850.

[illegible] side st, s of and near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 25x [illegible] dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] st, s w corner of Oakley, n f, 32½x100 ft, [illegible] March 24; consideration, $1,300.

[illegible] 6 of Lot 11 in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, [illegible] buildings, dated March 25; consideration, $2,800.

[illegible] Court, 264 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, [illegible] 10; consideration, $700.

[illegible] st, s of and near North av, w f, 25x125 [illegible] buildings, dated March 25; consideration, [illegible]

[illegible] av, n w of and near Sophia st, n e f, Lot 24, [illegible] March 19; consideration, $1,500.

[illegible] adjoining the above, dated March 19; consideration, $1,500.

[illegible], between Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, [illegible] dated March 6; consideration, $800.

[illegible], between Indiana and Hubbard sts, w f, 20 [illegible], with improvements, dated March 12; [illegible], $2,000.

[illegible], n w cor of Hoyne st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated [illegible] consideration, $1,900.

[illegible] Sub-Lot 2 of n part of Lot 6, in Block 25, [illegible] 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $500.

[illegible] 18 and 19 of Givin's et al. Sub-division of w [illegible] w ½ s w ¼ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, [illegible] 3; consideration, $1,400.

[illegible] st, 163 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 50 ft to But- [illegible], dated March 24; consideration, $8,750.

[illegible] worth av, 225 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x120 [illegible] Jan. 26, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible] st, s e corner of Warner av, 40 acres, dated [illegible], 1872; consideration, $60,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,340	6,350	13,396	8,721
Wheat, bu	38,240	1,935	14,508	4,055
Corn, bu	33,585	30,675	9,822	21,581
Oats, bu	39,940	17,410	19,372	7,644
Rye, bu	1,704	1,115	350	1,040
Barley, bu	10,020	3,990	15,184	14,943
Grass seed, lbs	77,040	82,440	55,743	76,715
Flax seed, lbs	30,000	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	56,000	14,000	10,000	10,370
Cured meats, lbs	535,720	65,190	1000,040	566,506
Beef, brls	....	28	....	82
Pork, brls	100	200	674	....
Lard, lbs	25,580	17,760	96,160	810
Tallow, lbs	24,540	18,570	....	14,411
Butter, lbs	41,400	30,642	35,410	750
Dressed hogs, No	41	273	1	....
Live hogs, No	9,723	6,350	7,591	3,853
Cattle, No	3,712	2,509	2,145	2,060
Sheep, No	746	1,074	1,124	1,154
Hides, lbs	116,135	244,460	5,120	89,339
Highwines, brls	100	342	200	351
Wool, lbs	63,536	41,026	134,680	66,237
Potatoes, bu	4,636	5,314	1,586	....
Lumber, M feet	148	743	1,180	641
Shingles, M	2,230	1,642	2,130	1,194
Lath, M	120	111	74	66
Salt, brls	100	....	310	614

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,639 bu wheat; 904 bu corn; 603 bu oats; 1,116 bu rye; 1,894 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 31 cars wheat; 41 cars corn; 3 cars oats. Total, 57 cars, or 29,000 bu.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners visited the elevators to-day, and took especial care to understand the actual operation of the system of grading grain by the Inspectors. Those who have conversed with them on the subject have no doubt that the Commissioners will do their best to equalize and harmonize the inspection system if the law leaves them any jurisdiction over it.

The severe snow storm of yesterday took the commercial world by surprise; and that ubiquitous body woke up this morning to find itself once more a struggling prisoner in the fetters of the storm king. To use P. Fish Reade's motto, it was literally "snow-bound."

Interior trade was moderately active, but street operations were sadly interfered with by the snow, which rendered locomotion difficult, and transportation impossible for the nonce. The snow drifted badly; so that while some portions of a thoroughfare were almost bare, other parts were deeply covered with snow. After the snow had ceased to fall, it was cleared out of the way pretty generally, but the storm caused a very heavy feeling, beyond that due to the temporary embarrassment, as it was extensively regarded as a set back of winter into the lap of spring. Everybody has been looking for an early opening of the season of navigation, to give us speedy relief from the drowsiness of winter trade, and the plethora of produce which is weighing down prices of grain to a starvation point for the farmer. There is, however, little reason in such grumblings as were extensively indulged in to-day. The season of navigation may open all the earlier for the storm, as infantile grief is quickly followed by a sunny smile.

Apparently the one great thing we have now to fear is a high rate of water freight to the East. The heavy accumulations of grain here, and paucity of disengaged freight-room, has enabled vessel-owners to command a material advance, and they now hold their craft up at a point at which many grain-owners think they cannot operate with safety. Hence, a great deal of grain that has been held here for shipment is now being thrown back upon the market, still further weakening prices, in spite of greater strength at the East. The result may be to cause such an unwillingness to ship as to keep our warehouses filled up during the summer, and thus not only cause lower prices for all the grain that has yet to come forward, but jeopardize the condition of the grain if the weather should be unfavorable.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and grain was universally weak, while provisions were again strong. The great reason for heaviness in the prices of breadstuffs was the advance in freights, which made a great many holders anxious to dispose of their property. The receipts of grain were very light, in consequence of the storm.

The dry goods trade was fairly active on interior account, but the demand from local retailers was limited, in consequence of the unfavorable character of the weather. Groceries met with a good inquiry, at about former prices. Sugars were again quoted easy, but aside from this the market exhibited a firm tone. Coffees are firm and advancing. The butter and cheese markets were without new features. There was comparatively little doing in canned goods. Coal was quiet and steady. In the fish market fair activity prevailed, and the quoted prices were again firmly adhered to. Dried fruits remain quiet, foreign descriptions ruling firm, while domestics were generally weak. Nothing new was noted in the hay, hide, and leather markets. Oils met with a good inquiry at yesterday's prices. The demand for lumber was of a limited character, as the severe snow-storm interferes with trade at the yards. The condition of the market is substantially the same, the better grades of lumber being firm, while common descriptions are subject to slight concessions. Metals, iron, and nails continue to meet with a fair order demand; and a firm feeling prevails for tin plate, zinc, copper, and nails. Wool and hops remain dull and nominal. About the usual number of orders were received for broom corn, previous prices being adhered to. Seeds were in moderate demand and firm. The market for Hungarian and millet is controlled by a few dealers, and prices have advanced; the former is now quoted at $1.00@1.35 for common to choice seed, the latter at 80c@$1.00. Green fruits were in light local demand at previous prices. Poultry is very scarce and firm for choice stocks. Eggs were in active request at 17@18c.

Highwines were more active and firm at ½c advance, though reported heavy in New York, as a consequence of liberal offerings. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and almost unquotable. Some vessel-agents reported that 16½c was offered and refused for corn to Buffalo, while others (shippers) stated that a vessel was offered at 16c, with no taker. The market was probably firm at 16c on corn, and 17¼@17½c on wheat, to Buffalo; but shippers held back, or rather, perhaps, there were no shippers, as holders of grain were trying to sell it out. Through freights were quoted at 60c per 100 lbs to New York, and 65c to Boston. The aggregate disengaged freight-room now here is 558,000 bu.

Provisions were more active, and strong, in marked contrast with grain. Mess pork was quiet, and only 5c per brl higher, not being in urgent demand. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher; while meats were in active request, and ⅛@⅜c per lb higher, with little discrimination between the different cuts of middles. Prices of lard and meats were stimulated by the reported advance in gold, and by the conviction that stocks on sale here are working down to a very low point, as most of that now here is held for export as soon as transportation can be obtained. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.70@14.75; do seller April, $14.75; do seller May, $14.95@15.00; do seller June, $15.20@15.25; do seller July, $15.45@15.50; prime mess, $13.00@13.25; extra prime, $10.00@10.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.00@8.05; do seller May, $8.17½@8.20; do seller June, $8.30@8.35. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10c for 20-lbs; 10½@10¾c for 18-lbs; 11@11½c for 17-lbs; 11¾@12c for 16-lbs; 12@12½c for 15-lbs; and 12½@12¾c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5⅝@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7⅝c for longclear; 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs; and 7⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5⅝@5¾c. English meats, 7⅝@7½c for Cumberlands; 7½@8c for short ribs; 7⅞@8c for short clear; 13@14c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 8⅜c for clear ribs, 9c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller May at $14.95; 1,500 brls do seller June at $15.25; 500 tcs lard, cash or seller April, at $8.05; 1,269 tcs do at $8.00; 59 tcs (country) do at $7.95; 750 tcs do seller May at $8.20; 500 tcs do at $8.15; 350 tcs do seller June at $8.30; 250 tcs do seller July at $8.50; 100 boxes shoulders at 5⅝c; 50 boxes short clear (light) at 8c; 250 boxes short clear at 8c; 12,000 lbs short clear at 7⅞c; 217 boxes long clear at 8c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12c; 300 tcs country do (14 lbs) at 11½c; 50,000 lbs bacon shoulders seller May at 6½c; 6,000 lbs bacon hams, canvassed, at 14c; 3,000 lbs do at 13½c, both packed.

Flour was very quiet, the weakness in wheat causing an almost entire cessation of demand, except for a few lots for the local trade, though New York was reported firm. Prices were nominally unchanged. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 250 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls unsound winter at $7.25; 100 brls spring extras (Old Bet's) at $7.25; 300 brls do on private terms. Total, 850 brls. Also 10 tons shorts at $11.00, at mill; 10 tons bran at $10.50, on track.

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@10.75
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.40
Bran	10.50	@11.00
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was moderately active but weak during a great part of the session, and was 1@1½c lower than yesterday, though New York was reported firmer and held 1@2c higher. The market opened apparently strong, owing to the storm, but soon fell off, as it was found that there were a great many anxious to sell. The long interest gave as a reason for the decline that the shorts were trying to bear the market for April by selling largely for May, so that they could fill in for next week's deliveries. But it is not probable that there was any such movement. The fact is that holders of wheat are becoming afraid of freights, and see but little chance of being able to move out our accumulations, even if they should be willing to pay the high prices demanded; and they think the rate to Buffalo would be 20c before long, if holders should show a disposition to ship. Hence they wanted to sell out, and the prospect being equally bleak for May, a good many wished to sell short for that month. Bets were offered on the floor that wheat will touch $1.10 per bu within thirty-five days. There was very little inquiry for car lots for shipment, on account of the storm. Seller April opened at $1.21½, declined to $1.20⅛, and closed at $1.20⅝. Seller May sold at $1.20⅝@1.25½, closing at $1.24¼. Seller the month was nominally the same as April. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.20⅝. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.27½; No. 3 do at $1.10, and rejected do at 95c, both for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27½, 5,600 bu No. 2 spring, part hard, at $1.21; 1,600 bu do at $1.20⅝; 14,800 bu do at $1.20½; 5,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 20,000 bu do at $1.20¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.20⅜; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring (A. D. & Co.) at $1.10½; 4,800 bu do (fresh) at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.09; 2,400 bu rejected spring (fresh) at 96c; 800 bu do at 95½c; 400 bu do at 95c; 4,700 bu regular at 92c. Total, 67,100 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but very weak, declining ⅜@½c, in spite of small receipts, and a stronger tone in New York. The difficulty was the same as has been noted in the case of wheat; only more so, as we have nearly six and a half million bu of corn on hand, besides an untold number of cars on track waiting to be unloaded. The corn prospect is certainly a gloomy one, and was regarded so by parties who bought very recently to ship, but sold out at a loss to-day, rather than run the risk of a greater loss by holding till they can obtain transportation facilities. Seller April, which was the principal option, opened at 31½c, and declined to 31c, closing at 31½c. Seller the month sold at 31@31½c, and strictly fresh receipts at 32⅝@32½c, both closing firm at the inside. Seller May sold at 35@35¼c; seller June at 36⅝@37c; seller July at 38⅛@38¼c; and seller August at 39@39½c, all closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 31,000 bu gilt edged receipts at 32½c; 11,600 bu do at 32⅝c; 5,000 bu fresh at 32⅝c; 5,000 bu regular at 31½c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 31½c; 25,000 bu do at 31½c; 10,000 bu do at 31c; 2,400 bu rejected at 28½c. Total, 140,000 bu.

Oats were more active, and irregularly weak, selling ⅛@⅜c lower than yesterday under a pressure from April shorts, who did their best to break the market, and sold more than they wanted to in the effort to break down prices. Seller April sold at 25¼@25½c, and seller May at 28½@28⅝c, and seller June at 29⅝@29⅞c, all closing at the outside. Regular No. 2 closed nominal at 25⅝@25½c, and strictly fresh receipts at 26½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu gilt edged receipts at 26½c; 3,600 bu do at 26c; 1,800 bu fresh at 25½c; 1,200 bu do at 25½c; 15,000 bu regular at 25½c. Total, 24,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and nominally firm at the recent advance, at 64½@66c for regular to gilt-edged receipts of No. 2. No other grades on the market. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 65½c; and 400 bu by sample at 67½c.

Barley was dull and easier. No. 2 was nominally 1@2c lower, with nothing doing. Seller April was offered at 79c, 78@78½c was bid. Regular No. 2, nominal at the same quotations, and strictly fresh receipts quoted at 79c bid. No. 3 was relatively firm at 66@67½c. There has lately been a good shipping demand for barley, and several orders are believed to be now on the market, but buyers hold off, owing to the weakness of other grain. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 3 (Central) at 67½c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu rejected at 45½c; 1,200 bu do at 45c; 800 bu by sample at 81c; 800 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 50c, all on track. Total, 8,800 bu.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following statistical review of the production and movement of Kentucky whiskies:

Districts.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
First	None.	35,271	61,503	106,341
Second	117,951	498,324	371,053	386,097
Third	57,073	24,123	204	None.
Fourth	768,542	819,279	453,179	589,796
Fifth	1,175,401	1,118,029	581,385	1,014,799
Sixth	3,192,503	2,128,474	1,650,640	2,659,899
Seventh	3,691,049	1,974,748	1,045,556	1,785,730
Eighth	268,487	187,548	16,793	159,157
Ninth	612,167	96,129	71,876	36,655
Total	9,853,173	6,791,923	4,252,369	6,771,474

The stocks of free whisky (that is, whisky on which tax has been paid and is no longer held in bonded warehouses) in the State of Kentucky on the 1st of May, 1872, amounted to a total of 2,577,239 gallons. The stock of whisky in bond at the dates mentioned were: Dec. 1, 1868—405,248 gallons; Dec. 1, 1869—669,431 gallons; Dec. 1, 1870—2,619,826 gallons; Dec. 1, 1871—1,539,372 gallons; Dec. 1, 1872—3,146,125 gallons. The stock in bond on Feb. 29, 1872, amounted to a total of 3,743,904 gallons, of which 2,090,620 gallons were subject to a duty of 50c per gallon, and 1,663,284 gallons to a duty of 70c per gallon.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ⅜c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20@1.20⅛ seller April, and $1.23¾@1.23⅞ seller May, both options closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate demand, and ⅜c lower. No. 2 sold at 30⅝c seller April, and 34⅝c seller May. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and 1c higher, owing to an advance in highwines; now quoted at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There were no new features. The movement is still confined to the immediate wants of manufacturers. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were dull. Only a light local demand exists, the better grades being mostly wanted. The offerings are fair, but consist mostly of common varieties. We again quote: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in light request at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@10.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45 00

BUTTER—Under this head there is little or no change to note. The wants of local consumers are sufficient to keep the market bare of choice grades, and for such prices are steadily maintained. Other descriptions continue quiet and weak. We quote: Common to choice roll, 20@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@31c; medium to good, 23@25c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—A moderate amount of trading was done in this line of goods, with no decided change in prices, though cotton seamless bags are less firmly held, owing to the late decline in the raw material. Following are the quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business was reported dull to-day, the inclemency of the weather operating against an active movement. There was no softening of prices, however, the following rates being firmly adhered to:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@	2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@	2.95
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@	1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@	1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@	2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@	4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@	4.25

CHEESE—Was again firm and unchanged. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—The coal trade was quiet at former prices. We repeat our list: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and demand. Owing to the severe snow-storm a firmer feeling prevailed among dealers, many asking 18@19c. Prices were irregular, ranging from 16@18c, 17@18c being about the market. We note sales of 1,800 doz and 32 cases at 18c; 3,000 doz at 17c; 4,100 doz at 16c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet. Prime live geese are firm. Mixed feathers and chickens are in moderate request at the prices given below: Prime live geese at 64@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@62c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—This market exhibited a fair degree of activity at the annexed prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were without change in values. Only a moderate amount of trading was done. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Was in moderate local demand and steady at the following quotations: Apples, common to fair, $2.00@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $6.00@9.00; lemons at $6.00@6.75 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade there was fair activity, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and former prices were firmly sustained, except for sugars, which were selling at a slight concession from the quoted prices. Coffees were nominally higher, the advance of a ½c in New York imparting a buoyant tone to the market. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 23@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11¾@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10¾c; fair do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¼@10½c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9¾c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6⅜c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Dealers report no improvement in the demand. Eastern and Southern buyers remaining out of the market, and local consumers evincing no disposition to operate beyond meeting immediate necessities. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were firm at the following range of prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10@10½c; green frozen, 9½@9¾c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8@8½c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was dull. We continue to quote: Choice white comb, 25@c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—More inactive. Prices were without variation, as follows: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade for the season. Rates are without quotable change, but are shaded to some extent in effecting large sales to the trade. We repeat:

Iron	4 6-10@	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were quiet and nominal at 16c for corn to Buffalo. The unengaged vessels at this port are the following: Props City of Traverse, Montgomery, Argyle, Annie Young, Shickluna; barks Carrier, Pensaukee, Mary Merritt; brigs Lucy J. Clark, Orkney Lass, Roscius; schrs Mary Battle, Emerald, Ætna, Albrecht, Boody, Blake, Comanche, Mary Collins, Kate Hinchman, W. Keller, Lotus, Jas. P. March, Maderia, Melvina, Norman Ostrich, Peoria.

LEATHER—Prices underwent no quotable change, the following being current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The local trade was interrupted to-day by the severe storm. The interior demand is light. Prices are without essential alteration. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue to meet with a fair demand. Prices are ruling strong, as given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11⅝c; less quantity, 11¾c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7⅝c.

NAILS—The demand for nails continues fair, former prices being maintained, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3 1, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 17½@	18
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15½@	16½
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @	17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—No new features were developed in this market. A liberal number of orders were placed and were promptly filled, at the following range of prices: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG IRON—Remains firm as previously quoted:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The supply is very light, and choice stock is in demand, and firmer. We quote: Turkeys at 12½@15c; chickens, $3.00@4.50 ℔ doz; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, $8.00@9.00.

POTATOES—Were in light request at about yesterday's prices. Peachblows are quotable at 48@50c on track, and 53@55c delivered. Sales include 2 cars choice peachblows at 53c; 1 car do at 55c delivered.

SALT—The market was rather quiet. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady, at the annexed prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of from 25 to 30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was moderately active and firm at $3.00@3.35. Clover was steady at $4.70 for good to ordinary. Mammoth clover was firmer, sales being made at $5.90@6.00. Hungarian and millet have advanced, the bulk of the offerings being concentrated in the hands of only a few dealers. Hungarian sold at $1.00@1.35, and millet is quotable at 80c@$1.00. Flax is quoted at $1.80@2.00 for good crushing, and $2.25 for sowing. We note sales of 250 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 41 bags prime do at $3.30; 149 bags at $3.25; 37 bags at $3.20; 50 bags at $3.15; 134 bags fair at $3.14; 31 bags at $3.12½; 208 bags do at $3.10; 23 bags common at $3.00; 65 bags good clover at $4.70; 28 bags choice mammoth at $6.00; 21 bags do at $5.95; 46 bags at $5.90; 30 bags flax at $2.00; 10 bags Hungarian at $1.35; 3 cars at $1.25.

TEAS—Met with only a moderate inquiry, and were unchanged in prices. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@$1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—In this market no changes were noted. A fair business was transacted at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains dull and nominal. We repeat quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	51@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	3,349	8,584	923
Tuesday	3,712	9,723	746
Wednesday (no returns)	....	....	....
Total	7,061	18,307	1,669
Same time last week	9,330	37,429	4,232
Week before last	9,107	22,423	3,946

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,517	7,632	353
Tuesday	2,145	7,591	1,124
Total	4,662	15,223	1,477

Notwithstanding the fact that the snow was badly drifted between the city and the Stock Yards, the Michigan Southern and the South Chicago City Railway accommodation trains made their regular trips. The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne "Dummy" was not visible.

CATTLE—The market was more quiet to-day, but the quietness was due to the light supply of stock, and not to any lack of interest on the part of buyers, the different classes of whom were in average attendance, and seemingly anxious to invest. No stock arrived on the Northwestern Road until late in the afternoon, while the trains by other routes were subjected to greater or less detentions from the snow-drifts. All desirable grades were picked up about as fast as yarded, and the slight advance gained earlier in the week was fully maintained. Advices from the East were again favorable, and shippers took hold "sharp" at $4.75@5.12½ for medium steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, at $5.25@5.50 for good lots of from 1,150 to 1,350 lbs average, and at $5.75@6 50 for choice to extra beeves averaging from 1,250 to 1,500 lbs. Butchers took a fair number of common to choice cows at $3.00@4.50, and poor to fair steers at $3.75@4.75. Stock cattle commanded full prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		*Av.*	*Price.*
92	choice shipping steers	1,420	$6.10
52	choice shipping steers	1,246	5.75
11	mixed lot	1,173	3.50
18	rough steers	1,337	5.25
11	medium steers	1,140	5.00
19	feeders	1,115	4.70
30	stock steers	1,042	4.40
49	choice steers	1,341	5.80
48	choice steers	1,269	5.75
36	good steers	1,220	5.35
16	Texan cattle	1,271	4.35
73	choice steers	1,354	6.20
15	good steers	1,165	5.25
12	choice oxen	1,725	5.70
16	choice steers	1,297	6.05
47	choice steers	1,270	6.00
31	good steers	1,104	5.25
15	good steers	1,338	5.55
48	medium steers	1,162	5.05
53	medium steers	1,179	5.25
15	choice steers	1,386	5.85
16	choice steers	1,384	5.75
81	choice steers	1,449	5.75
16	choice steers	1,337	6.00
17	choice steers	1,270	5.90
60	stock steers	1,035	4.65
125	good steers	1,340	5.60
59	choice steers	1,450	6.25
100	Texan steers	1,160	5.00
16	mixed lot	1,123	4.65
80	Texan steers	1,109	4.62½
16	choice steers	1,315	6.12½
11	medium steers	1,100	5.00
36	medium steers	1,170	5.00
11	bulls	1,430	3.25
17	butchers' stock	1,144	4.85

HOGS—There was very little trading during the opening hours of the day, owing to the non-arrival of the stock trains, but subsequently a fair business was transacted. In prices no very decided change was noticeable, the change, if any there was, being in sellers' favor. Sales were effected at $5.00@5.15 for poor to common, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots; at $5.20@5.25 for medium; and at $5.30@5.40 for good to choice, with a few extra at $5.50. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
60	189	$5.25	56	194	$5.25	47	290	$5.20
61	226	5.25	18	158	5.00	69	176	5.30
64	212	5.20	53	219	5.35	126	227	5.30
62	169	5.15	20	281	5.10	122	192	5.35
18	200	5.25	73	195	5.35	42	232	5.35
26	338	5.35	60	204	5.30	61	235	5.35
43	183	5.25	66	205	5.20	54	258	5.25
100	205	5.25	70	200	5.20	34	146	5.22½
59	251	5.25	71	208	5.25	104	130	5.00
54	259	5.25	62	220	5.25	62	197	5.15
55	310	5.20	38	191	5.15	60	199	5.15
50	330	5.40	63	206	5.35	88	180	5.15
66	205	5.20						

SHEEP—The supply was small, and with a fair demand to meet sellers easily sustained prices. We quote good to choice at $4.75@5.75; medium at $4.25@4.50; and poor to common at $3.25@4.00.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world. OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent,
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.........35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.........38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy those celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, *but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste,* whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. *Buy only of respectable houses.*

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:10 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:30 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:25 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work.........$25,000
For the iron work and material.........25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material.........10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material.........10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.
Chicago, March 12, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

ME TABLE.
TURE OF TRAINS.
agement.
RAILROAD.
ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
QUINCY RAILROAD.
L RAILROAD.
CINCINNATI THROUGH KEE ROUTE.
STERN RAILROAD.
PACIFIC RAILROAD.
OUTHERN RAILROAD.
NCENNES RAILROAD.
CHICAGO RAILROAD.
WESTERN RAILROADS
C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.
SALS
Work, and Labor ... the Construction ... County Jail ... Court
ages
URRENCY
FFICE.

HIS TROUBLES ENDED.

An Old Gentleman, Without Home or Friends, Swallows a Dose of Morphine, Seats Himself in an Express Office, and Quietly Expires.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred yesterday in Room 77, Exchange Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, occupied by the Cashier's department of the American Express Company. About 11 o'clock, a man entered the room and asked if he could sit down. A chair was given him by the stove. His hair and whiskers were almost white, and he seemed to be about 60 years old. He was genteelly attired, and his address was that of a cultivated gentleman. After he had been seated a few minutes, he remarked that he supposed every man had to die some time. He was, of course, answered in the affirmative. He was asked where he lived. He said he had been boarding at No. 181 Morgan street, but had left there, and had no friends in the city. When asked his name, he answered that he was ashamed of it, and would not give it. He soon after went to sleep, and no further attention was paid to him until about half-past 2 in the afternoon. He then breathed so quietly that the men in the office became alarmed, and, finding they could not awaken him, reported his condition to Sergeant Ellis at the Central Station. Two officers were detailed to care for him, but when they reached the room he was apparently dead. A few minutes after their arrival he ceased to breathe. He was taken to the Central Station in an express wagon. Some persons expressed a doubt as to his being dead, his body being warm. To satisfy them Coroner Stevens had the man examined by Dr. Ault, who pronounced him dead, and gave it as his opinion that death was occasioned by morphine. In his pockets were found several envelopes addressed to T. C. Nicholson, and a note from the proprietor of his boarding-house, No. 181 Morgan street, which said that he "must either pay $7 back board, or leave at once." This heartless note may have hurried the poor old man to his grave. There were no valuables upon his person. The body was taken to the Morgue to await the action of the Coroner's jury. Our reporter learned that the address on the envelopes was his name, and that he had been for some time a salesman for the Elliptic Sewing Machine Company, No. 383 West Madison street. He came to Chicago last November, from Southern Wisconsin. It is believed that he was alone in the world, as he has never spoke of having a family.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

St. Paul, Minn., by directory census, 27,023.

—A fire at Grand Rapids, Wis., March 23, destrowed Rablin's row; loss, $25,000.

—The average daily receipts at the New York Custom House since the 1st inst. have exceeded $500,000.

—An Ohio girl, who was jilted by her lover, spoiled his beauty by taking her little pistol and shooting his nose off.

—Our lady readers may be interested in learning that the large number of deaths from small-pox has materially increased the supply of false hair.

—We read that a Chimpanzee, in the London Zoological Garden, received a tract with much pleasure, and tickled his neighbor with it—though the subject was a grave one, relating mostly to death.

—Some of the voters in one of the White Mountain districts went 125 miles by rail to get to the voting place on the recent election day. The long journey was taken on account of the depth of snow in the Notch through which they had to pass.

—New York justice is improving. On Sunday, the 15th of March, two lads, Coughlin and Green, robbed and stabbed a man on a Madison avenue car. On Friday, the 21st of March, Judge Brady sentenced these two lads to fifteen years' imprisonment each in the State Prison.

—It is found that the completion of the famous Stevens battery, at Hoboken, N. J., will cost so much more than the amount provided for by the will of Mr. Stephens, that the heirs have discontinued the work, and thrown the matter into the courts for decision. The craft was to be given to the State of New Jersey after completion.

—The people of Baltimore are taking some very enlightened and effective measures, in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for attracting western produce and ocean shipping to their city. One of these measures is the deepening of their harbor. The City Council recently appropriated $200,000 for widening and deepening the channel approaches to the harbor. The cost of the work is estimated at $450,000; Congress has appropriated $200,000, and there is an unexpended balance of a former appropriation of $50,000. The channels are to be deepened to 24 feet, which will admit vessels of the largest size, and are also to be widened. The work is to be completed by next December.

"Lo Claims Four Sections of Land in Monroe County, Mich.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A Monroe correspondent writes under date of March 19: "A few days ago something of a sensation was created in this city by the appearance of a representative of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, who, in a modest kind of way, claimed a pretty good share of the eastern part of the city, under a grant to that tribe of all the land within certain boundaries, lying along the west shore of Lake Erie. This tract extends from Plum Creek north to Sandy Creek, and including in width enough to make four and a half sections of land. The islands in the marsh and considerable of the mainland are within these boundary lines, and the occupants are rather uneasy. The Government agent is expected here daily to make a survey and run the lines defining the exact boundaries. Another claim covers a portion of the Catholic Church farm. These lands, it is asserted, have never been sold by the Government—in fact, could not have been, as they were held as Indian reservations, and the present occupants have no title whatever to the land. They will have an opportunity of buying the same at the original Government price, $1.25 per acre, which, of course, they will do."

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER SEWING MAchine, for $20; cost $60; in complete order; good as new. 422 West Jackson-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 358 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND GEAR-CUTter, suitable for light work up to 20-inch diameter. Inquire at BARNES & GRITZNER'S, 59 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A ROOT'S BLOWER, largest size, No. 8, warranted to deliver 75 cubic feet of air per revolution, and to make 150 revolutions per minute. Made in the best manner. Entirely new. Address I. AUSTIN, 168 Fulton-st., New York, or F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 696 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MATCHER AND SURfacer; also, moulding-machine, at 147 LaSalle-st., basement.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO GOT OFF Cottage Grove car on Wednesday morning to go to please Post-Office send address to friend with seal-skin coat, whom she recognized? Address W 89, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW WISHES TO MAKE THE acquaintance of a middle-aged gentleman who will assist her in business. Address W 90, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THE TWO LADIES WHO SAW the gentlemen at Kuhn's Hotel yesterday wish to continue the acquaintance they will please address CHARLES BEEBEE, 79 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—JARVIS P. HARRINGTON, PLEASE send your address to H. GUERDON, 755 Lake-st., and very much oblige him.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, SHELVING, AND FRENCH plate show-case, 12 feet long, 20 inches wide, all first-class. Can be seen at 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SHOW-CASES, 5 AND 7 feet; large tables and shelvings fitted for clothing store, cheap. No. 13 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A COW. SAWYER & TRUDELL, CORner Third-av. and Jackson-st.

FOUND—BAY HORSE, AND BUGGY, ON BLUE Island-av.; owner can have the same by paying charges. HENRY JAMIESON, 38 Blue Island-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to, at 259 East Randolph-st. G. J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS. RENTING a specialty. Tuning and repairing by competent workmen. WM. R. PROSSER, 616 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

SCOVIL'S SHORT-HAND; SIMPLICITY ITSELF; combines all advantages of modern systems; certainly more easily learned. 70 William-st., New York. Porter's Telegraph College, Republic Life Building, LaSalle-st., Chicago. Price, $1.25.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,500 CASH, OR $3,000 ON TIME—8-room cottage and furniture on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., leased lot.
$3,200—Frame house and lot on West Washington-st.
$5,700—2-story brick house on Warren-av., near Oakley-st.; lot 20x125.
$8,500—2-story and basement frame house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; lot 25x120.
$8,750—2-story brick house and lot on Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st.
$11,500—2-story and basement octagon marble front house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
$12,500—2-story and basement frame house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; lot 45x125; very cheap.
$13,000—2-story and basement brick on South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
$32,000—2-story and basement marble front house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Also, many desirable lots in various parts of the city. Also, very desirable acre property.
GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Basement office, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, 87 DEARBORN-st.—House, with brick basement, on Forty-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 11 rooms, bath-room, furnace; $5,000.
House at Hyde Park, and lot, for $2,200, four blocks from depot.
House and lot on Indiana-av., with lot near Thirty-second-st.; $5,000.
Cheap lots in McChesney's Subdivision, Hyde Park; $300.
Cheap lots on Burnside-st., near car shops; $600.
Cheap lots on Twelfth-st., near Wood; $1,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER OF Madison and Dearborn-sts.:
660 feet on Cottage Grove-av., east front, by 226 feet deep, running from Fiftieth-st. to Fifty-first, on the great South Park. Price, $40,000; one-third cash, balance one and two years.
20 feet on LaSalle-st., near Lake, east front; $13,000.
200 feet on the southeast corner of Jackson and Wells-sts; $190,000, one-third cash, balance time.
80 feet on East Washington-st., near the Times Building; very cheap.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—33 FEET NEAR ERIE.
Mather-st.—96x118, east of Halsted.
Jefferson-st.—25x159, near Adams.
Michigan-av.—97x160, corner Thirty-second-st.
Calumet-av.—50x180, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Van Buren-st.—120 feet corner Centre-av.
Several pieces improved property.
J. MATTESON or E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 28x44 feet, east front, 52 feet north of Randolph-st. Party walls on three sides. An extraordinary bargain. Terms of lease, $1,200 for one year, and $1,800 per year for balance of terms. Bonus asked, only $6,000. Can be improved immediately, to great advantage. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—12 LOTS, $20 per foot, between Stewart-av. and State-st., 1½ blocks from Fifty-fifth-st Boulevard; $50 on lot down, balance, monthly payments of $15 per month. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR INDIana-av., 2-story frame, and stone basement house and lot; cheap. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40x170 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, with house No. 461, and good brick barn. Terms of lease, $1,800 per year for three years, and $2,500 per year for balance of term, with privilege of purchase at any time within 20 years for $1,250 per foot. Price, $10,000 for lease.
Michigan-av.—99 years' lease of lot 26x110 feet, adjoining Michigan Avenue Hotel. Terms of lease, $1,500 per year. Price for lease, $5,000.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON INdiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., 25x178; the purchaser can assume mortgage, and pay balance in good outside lots; must be sold.
Lots on Archer-av., Locke, Hickory, and Fuller-sts.
Lots or blocks of ground at Brighton, on easy terms.
Bargains in acre property, 3 miles west of city limits, between Twelfth and Madison-sts.
REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE (THIRTY-FIFTH-st.), between Prairie and Indiana-avs.: 3 lots, each 26⅔x125 feet, at the remarkably low figure of $100 per foot cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—90 FEET, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., southeast front.
18 lots fronting Boulevard, at Maplewood.
10 well selected lots in Bickerdike's Addition.
Choice lots at Washington Heights.
Will be sold in parcels or otherwise, on easy terms, at less than their market value. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT FOR $3,600, LONG time, Evans-av., near Forty-second-st., very cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.: Five acres on West Twenty-second-st., between Campbell and Robey-sts., at from $3,000 to $5,000 less than is asked for any adjoining five acres.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 83 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st.: 2-story and basement brick house, with Mansard roof; lot 22x180 feet; barn, &c.; fine property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 957 WABASH-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 2-story frame, with store front, suitable for millinery or furnishing goods; house is complete in every respect; is on leased ground, lease has 5 years to run on very favorable terms. If not sold soon, will be rented. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OFFERS WANTED FOR 100x175 FT. northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Forty-second-st.; will be sold cheap. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST. (Egan-av.), between Ellis and Lake-av., south front, 1½ blocks from Hyde Park trains or street cars. Address J. HASBROOK, 112 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—49⅓X110 FEET, ON OAKLEY-ST., 50 feet south of Wilcox, for sale cheap, by MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME BROWN-STONE-fronts, 11 rooms each: with all modern improvements, on West Adams-st., corner Honore. Terms easy. W. P. JONES, 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—49 HONORE-ST., ELEGANT NEW brick octagon-front, and 29 feet lot with barn $9,500. Cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., EAST OF COTTAGE Grove-av.: Two-story frame and brick basement house and lot; house new; has all modern improvements; lot 24x130 feet; good barn, &c.; a bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—104 LINCOLN-ST., PLEASANT HOUSE with bay windows, fine barn. Lot 25x125, near Monroe-st. A decided bargain for a few days. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS LYING TOGETHER, INSIDE boulevard, at $200 each. Will sell all or part. Need money. Address O 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES; ALSO 5 ACRES SUBDIvided into lots, inside South Boulevard, and near Ashland-av. Address A 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR OAKley, 2-story house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x125, $4,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., MARBLE HOUSES, $15,000.
Prairie-av., $18,000; only $2,000 down.
Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., $25,000; only $2,000 down.
Michigan-av., $18,000; only $2,000 down.
S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE at low prices, from $6,000 to $10,000. Two desirable residences on Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Easy terms. A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-AV.; price, $3,500. Call Thursday and see owner at 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X100, EAST FRONT, ON LaSalle-st., near Chicago-av.
4 lots on Pearson-st., near LaSalle, 25x100 each.
House and 48 feet of ground on Hoyne-st., near Adams, $5,500.
2-story and basement brick house on Washington-st., near Wood.
2-story house and lot on Lincoln-st., near Adams.
The above property can be had at a bargain; owner anxious to realize.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER OF Honore-st.: Two 2-story and basement stone-front houses, and lots each 25x125 feet; houses have all modern improvements; prices and terms reasonable. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION 15, 39, 13, fronting on Madison-st. and Richmond-av., near Chicago Land Company's land. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, FRONTING ON HALSTED-st., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—170 FEET, CORNER FORTY-FIFTH-st. and Cottage Grove-av., cheap; a splendid lot to improve; 25x180 on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., only $185. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 2-story frame house and barn, with lot, only $5,000; Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with lot, cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, 55½X226, ON WEST Jackson-st., short distance from Western-av.; price and terms reasonable. Call Thursday and see owner at 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, NOS. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., with four years' lease of lot, suitable for any manufacturing purposes, having a large lot running through to the St. Paul Depot; it can be entered from either street. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL ON EASY TERMS—Lot inside of the old city limits near Milwaukee-av., from $400 to $500; highest ground in the city; accessible by street-cars, omnibus, and railroad lines. We take you to see those lots and return at any time. A. G. STOREY & SON, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house of 10 rooms cor. Western-av. and Polk-st. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FURNITURE, No. 16 Aberdeen-st. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, lots on Jefferson-st., near DeKoven. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 443 ARNOLD-ST., $1,850; $200 cash; store and dwelling 361 Sedgwick-st., $1,200; $300 cash; furnished cottage 1104 Indiana-av., $1,500; $200 cash. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—300X175 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., corner of Fifteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE, BARN, AND ONE lot, on Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth; bargain, if taken at once; only $3,500. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. COY & CO., 162 WASHINGton-st.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick house, cheap and easy terms.
Washington-st., near Lincoln, a desirable home and a bargain.
Honore-st., near Monroe, 2-story and basement brick; $8,000.
2 cottages near Union Park, $3,600 and $4,000; terms easy.
LOTS.
Lots on Monroe-st., east and west of Ashland-av.
Lots on Madison-st. fronting Central Park.
Lots fronting Wicker Park, at a bargain.
Lots on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs. that are inviting and cheap.

FOR SALE—50X75 FEET, FRONTING ON BOTH Michigan and Water-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW RESIDENCE AT FARVIEW Station, No. 19 Lake-av., 18 rooms, modern improvements. Cottages Nos. 21 and 23 Cossett-st., lots 25x125, one block from Randolph-st. cars, cheap; must be sold. Apply to owner, Room 7, No. 175 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME houses, facing east on Carpenter-st., between Lake and Fulton. These houses contain about 10 rooms each; have just been painted and put in good order, at an expense of $500, and can be bought for $4,500 each, on liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. BRICK house and lot, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. A choice location, only $8,500 if taken at once. Title perfect. Immediate possession; in perfect order. J. ESIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$1,200—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot on Wood-st.; lot 25x123; barn on the lot. Call at once, if you want a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty—Building sites of 1 to 10 acres at from $300 to $1500 per acre; residences, with 1 to 10 acres, from $3,000 to $25,000. Those seeking homes should visit Lake Forest, have views of scenery and residences; would be pleased to show the property.
Englewood—Choice lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near station and school, on easy terms; will build houses for those who want them. A fine residence on Michigan-av., near Sixty-second-st.
Austin—Lots near depot; will build houses to order and sell on terms to suit, or will sell lots without cash payment to those who build.
Lake View—Corner Dummy Road and Grace-av.
Ravenswood—Two fine lots near depot.
A number of farms to exchange for property.
A new steam flouring-mill, 3 run stone, well located for custom and shipping trade; would sell half or entire interest.
E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-st.; no cash payments required of parties making improvements.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
25x125 on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts., with 2-story frame house.
50x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
25x180 on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st., the following choice pieces at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
10 acres in Sec. 8, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13.
Blocks 2, 3, 5, and 7, Krueger's Subdivision of N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, 37, 14.
5 and 10 acre blocks in Vincennes Road Addition, Sec. 19, 37, 14, adjoining Morgan Park on the east; streets are open. Property very accessible. Depot on ground.
We have other choice tracts in and about Washington Heights, which we would be pleased to show buyers.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st.: 6½ acres corner Stony Island-av. and Seventieth-st. 4 acres fronting the North Lake Shore drive. 2½ acres at Washington Heights, near depot.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD AT A great bargain for cash. Two 2-story and basement cottages on Langley and Forty-second-sts; $3,500, on terms easier than paying rent. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE AND LOT, one of the finest and most desirably located houses in this charming suburb; large grounds. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FOR FOUR DAYS only, 10 acres choice property fronting on Halsted-st., and adjoining the property of S. W. Beck at Normal School; price $1,500 per acre. This is one of the best bargains in market. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—THE property known as "Glen Flora," at Waukegan, Ill., containing 23 acres, with first-class improvements, including large brick dwelling, fine horse stable, and coach house, cold grapery, and large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, large and convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order.
This property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the Bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan, and is a beautiful suburban home, and offered at a bargain on favorable terms. For particulars apply to O. S. LINCOLN or C. C. PARKS, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—SOME REAL ESTATE MAN CAN secure 10 or 20 acres of land in Hyde Park, suitable for subdivision, by addressing W 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SEVERAL RESIDENCES, lots, and acre tracts; Oak Park property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—10 8-10 ACRES, EAST FRONT, ON Douglas Park and Riverside Boulevard. Three blocks from station. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—6 2-3 ACRES, EAST FRONT, ON Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE PROPerty, fine house and large lot at Hyde Park, very complete. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK; VERY desirable, near lake and depot; fine corner lot; gas in house; good barn; must be sold; offered at bargain, if taken at once; will take customers down on train, and show it ourselves. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, at a bargain. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A GOOD HOUSE, with 50 or 100 feet, one block and a half from depot; high and dry, with shrubbery and excellent water on premises; can give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCE FOR SPECULATION—40 acres near a depot, in sight of the city, at $100 per acre. JAS. ALLEN, Room 12, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights, very cheap; ground high (some grove.) JAS. ALLEN, Room 12, No. 145 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND LOTS IN THE TOWN and vicinity of Downer's Grove, 20 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. Farm of 400 acres, ½ mile from a station, 1½ miles east of Downers, good stock or dairy farm; $100 per acre; terms easy. Farm, 147 acres, one mile from station, 80 per acre; 50 acres, ½ mile from depot, $70 per acre; 40 acres, 1,200 fruit and evergreen trees, $120 per acre; 53 acres, fruit and good buildings, ½ mile from depot, $175 per acre; 80 acres, ½ mile from depot, $115 per acre; House and lot of ½ acre, $1,600; House and store combined, $1,200. Lots and land by the acre at low prices by T. and J. H. LYMAN, Room 21, 77 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—165-ACRE FARM, 6 MILES FROM KEnosha, Wis., good house, 2 barns, 3 never-failing wells, bearing orchard of 100 trees, 5 acres timber; ½ mile to Wis. U. R. R.; prime prairie soil; can be divided if necessary; $43 per acre; ½ down. W. S. FLUSKEY, Real Estate Agent, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 80 ACRES; one of 160, and others of 200 to 640 acres; some well improved; values from $20 to $50 per acre. J. W. HEDNBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUburban property—A good brick house, with lot 132x72½ feet, in Aurora, Ill. Apply on the premises, 9 Columbia-st., Aurora, or address, for one week, J J S, 753 State-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL CUSTOMER—MODERN house and lot on one of the South Side avenues; under $11,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—I WANT A COTTAGE AND LOT ON South Side worth from $3,000 to $5,000; also some good acre property. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—40 TO 100 ACRES, CHEAP FOR CASH, not to exceed 10 miles from Chicago. Address G. BROWN, 360 South Clark-st. (Dr. J. Kean's office).

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR subdivision, or a large number of lots, on Archer, Blue Island, and Milwaukee-avs.; also acre property suitable for subdivision, at a bargain in any portion of the city. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 WEST Madison-st.—Property of all kinds for sale or rent; have buyers for bargains.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, SUBURBAN. Owners call on J. J. WALSER, 82 South Water-st.

WANTED—WE WANT SOME GOOD COTTAGES, on South Side, east of State-st., and on West Side near Union Park, or centrally located. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—WE CAN OFFER PARTIES DESIRING to dispose of central business improved property, good trades in outside acres or choice improved farms in desirable locations; differences in values can be arranged. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE COOKING STOVE AND one 18-inch Wilk's broiler. Apply at Washington Dining-Room, 153 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 7 PARLOR COOK STOVE, WITH piping; cost $17.50 three months ago; price, $12. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

SEND ALONG YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description if you want it sold. Great demand for new and second-hand furniture, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A RARE CHANCE—200 FEET ON WEST Madison-st., between Throop and Laflin-sts. The first five years at a very low figure. Will pay for the improvements at the expiration of the term, at appraised valuation, or release for another five years, the same for third and fourth terms. C. J. CORSE & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 698 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FARMS, WELL-IMPROVED, BUILDings, orchard, &c., at Hinsdale. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, Hinsdale, or 804 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM ON first floor, nicely furnished, with first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen.

24 BISHOP-COURT—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM (Brussels carpet); also, two large rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board; good table, desirable location.

43 CENTRE-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; two rooms can be had if desired.

74 HONORE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM NICELY furnished for gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen; also, one large front room unfurnished, with first-class board in a small private family.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT AND A suitable bed-room for one person, with the best of board.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., 3 DOORS FROM Madison—First-class room for two gents, and good board.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams—Pleasant front room, with board, for one gentleman. Day boarders accommodated at reasonable prices.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms to rent, with board, in a pleasant family. Call at east side of hall.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—NICE accommodations for young married couple for $15 per week. Table superior. Only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished room, suitable for four gentlemen, with board; also, rooms for married couples. Terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a private family.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished room, with good board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE PARlor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE VERY LARGE unfurnished and very large furnished room, with board; rooms contain grates, registers, closets, and hot and cold water. Accommodations No. 1.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, FORMERLY OCEAN House, now open. Rooms suite or single. Accommodations good; none better in the city. Southwest corner of Desplaines and Madison-sts.

ABERDEEN HOUSE—OFFICE, 28 ABERDEEN-ST.; to rent, rooms en suite and single. Day boarders accommodated.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A very large and comfortable room, with large closet, suitable for two or more gentlemen, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, WITH PRIVATE FAMily, by a young man; references exchanged. Address W H H, 7 and 9 Lake-st.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms for gentleman and wife and single gentleman in private family; references given and required; would prefer North Side. Address W 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE WANT TO engage board and a large pleasant room, or small suite, west of Halsted-st., for occupancy about April 15, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders, at reasonable rates. Would prefer a Christian family. Also, would prefer to furnish own room, except carpets. Best of references given. Address A 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, private family preferred, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av., for self, wife, and child. State terms. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND SON 6 YEARS old, in some private family in Oakland or Hyde Park, near the lake and cars. Address J A F, Room 2, 163 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 180 Dearborn-st.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS HAS PREPARED A SEries of papers for THE FINANCIER, the first of which, on the question of "Taxation of Bonds and Mortgages," appeared in the issue of March 22. Published weekly. $3 a year; single copies, 15 cents. No. 156 Broadway, New York, or Room 53, Republic Life Building, Chicago.

I WANT TO BORROW $10,000 ON A FIRST-CLASS brick residence, on Michigan-av., worth about $25,000; will pay a fair interest, but no commission. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle, Room 24.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe., Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON GOOD real estate. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LONG OR SHORT TIME, on first-class collaterals or good real estate securities, in sums from $500 to $10,000. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON INSIDE PROPERTY, FOR five years. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO LEND—$50 TO $1,000 ON SHORT TIME ON chattel or collateral security. Apply at office. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, at 171 Madison-st., Room 2.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE FIRST-CLASS real estate loans (not less than $1,000 each) on city or Cook County property. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$1,000, ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR ONE YEAR ON A SECOND mortgage on inside improved property, worth $7,000; first mortgage $2,500, due in 4 years. Address W 88, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to Matrimonial News Co., P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

CUT THIS OUT!—GREASE PERMANENTLY extracted from all kinds of cloths and dress goods in five minutes without soaps or fluids, and warranted not to injure the color or texture of the most delicate fabrics. Price, 25 cents; sent everywhere by mail. Ask for M. LA RANSIEUR & CO.'S Chemical Lint Roll. General office and depot, Opera House Building, 259 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, etc, who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business. We can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. STEADY work. MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE within a mile of Union Park; a short lease unexpired, no objection. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE within a mile of Union Park, to move; a short lease unexpired no objection. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY PATENT RIGHTS. ALSO have patent rights for sale. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.

LOST.

LOST—A PAIR OF HORSES, ON SOUTH CANAL-st., attached to a light farmer's wagon; one bay and one gray. The finder will do well to return same to 110 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, ON WEST Madison or Sheldon-sts., a pair of Florentine mosaic earrings, etruscan gold setting. A suitable reward will be paid for them at GILES, BROTHER & CO.'S, Jewelers, 334 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON WOOD-ST., OR BETWEEN WOOD-ST. and Bishop-court Hotel, one glove-fastener, with pearl in each button; liberal reward will be paid by applying at 92 East Washington-st., basement.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, IN A WABASH-av. stage, or on Twentieth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., a gold neck chain, marked J. L. L. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 1131 Wabash-av.

LOST—MARCH 26, AN OLD COUNTRY GOLD repeater watch. Finder will return watch to Police Headquarters and receive $25. No questions.

LOST—IN TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS, a promissory note of Clark & Hill, Chicago, Ill., at three months, dated March 3, 1873, for five hundred and sixteen dollars. Payment having been stopped, all parties are cautioned against negotiating it. W. A. McGRAW & CO., Baltimore.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return to No. 108 Cass-st. of a large Newfoundland dog, all black, excepting a white spot on his breast, very low down; answers to name of Cato.

LOST—ON CANAL-ST., YESTERDAY AFTERnoon, a large seal ring, with Masonic emblem in onyx setting. Inside of ring marked R M O. The finder, returning it to R. M. OUTHET, 181 Madison-st., Room 7, will be rewarded.

LOST—DURING LAST WEEK, AN ACCEPTED order on the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, signed by us, dated on or about the 18th inst., for $300. All persons are cautioned against negotiating this acceptance, as payment on it has been stopped. M. S. COBB & BRO.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTY OWNING THE GREATer part of a young and growing town in the richest grain section of the State, and also some good property in the City of Chicago, wishes to exchange for acre property near the city. Will pay from $4,000 to $8,000 in cash. Apply to ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LAND FOR LUMBER—WE HAVE 80 acres of timber land one and a half mile from Traverse City, Mich. we want to exchange for lumber. Address J. HAYES & CO., 122 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in Hyde Park, $15,000, for acre property near city, and will pay some cash. Address A 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN EXCHANGE for 50 feet with 2 houses on Peoria-st., 100 feet south of Madison. If taken at once, an extra bargain can be had. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 198 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—12 ACRES, WITH STREET, SIDEwalks, trees, etc., at Morgan Park, Washington Heights, to exchange for a residence. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block.

WANTED--TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A STORE FOR A TERM of years, on West Madison-st., east of Morgan. Rent must be reasonable. State location. Address A 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—3 BRICK HOUSES CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-sts.; one April 1, and two May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m., and after 4 p. m.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, FRONTING Union Park, including parlor furniture. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, COMPLETEly furnished, situated on Park-av. near Lincoln-st.; good family, without children. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHOICE RESIDENCE; PRICE, $1,200; one at $700. For sale, the best thing ever in the Chicago market; price, $30,000; new and furnished. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON ONE OF the avenues, north of Twenty-second-st., with or without furniture; rent, $250 a month with the furniture. Possession the 1st of May. For particulars inquire at 574 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Furniture new throughout. Consist of 2 parlors, 6 bed-rooms, dining-room, and kitchen, with all modern improvements. For further particulars address A P, care of Carrier 31.

TO RENT—AND A FEW ARTICLES OF FURNIture and carpets for sale—House of 9 rooms, 669 Monroe-st., corner Wood. Call at house, at 5½ p. m. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THREE-STORY AND basement residence, 13 rooms and bath-room. House in good repair, with all modern improvements; good barn, carriage-room, etc.; located on South Side. For particulars apply to C. D. AUSTIN & CO., 260 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—186 SANGAMON-ST., TWO-STORY AND basement marble-front house, 9 rooms; all modern improvements, barn, etc. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF ABOUT 70 ROOMS, CORner of Fifth-av., and Adams-st. It is being finished with modern conveniences, and will be ready for occupancy about May 1. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

TO RENT—WOOD'S HOTEL, CORNER OF STATE-st. and Hubbard-court. Hotel has about 40 rooms. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—548 WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Twelfth-st., for boarding house. 22 rooms, 2 stories high, bath-room, etc., on each floor; laundry in basement; rooms all well lighted, 53 feet of ground, large yard front and rear. Will give lease for 2 or 3 years; rent $3,500. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SINGLE COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, UPPER part of double cottage, 6 rooms, both $20. Six rooms over store $18. All on North Side, one block from street cars. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, NEAR UNION Park, $35; small amount desirable furniture for sale; splendid chance. Apply to J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, WITH FURnace, bath room, etc., at [illegible] Park; $55 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER MADISON and Halsted-sts., a large, splendid 5-story and basement block, the upper part fitted up in a first-class manner for a hotel; 80 rooms, large double store, or will divide into two single stores; all to rent, and stores will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to owner on premises, or to C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A VERY DESIRABLE BASEment office fronting Madison-st., near LaSalle. Apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 VERY DESIRABLE STORES, EACH 40 feet front, on Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., steam elevator in each; will rent low to good tenants. Apply to BOWEN BROS., Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph.

TO RENT—SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE ROOMS AND restaurant, in the basement of building southwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts. Also, several stores and basement rooms in the same building, on Washington-st. front. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement room.

TO RENT—STORE IN THE NEW BRICK BUILDing 77 West Kinzie-st.; good business locality. Apply to owner, 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND 21 ROOMS ON WEST Madison-st., near Western-av., suitable for a saloon and boarding house; only $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS 160 BY 42 FT., WITH POWER; light from each side and front; heated by steam. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 103, 105, 107 Canal-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS OF NOS. 23 AND 25 South Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington, 20x80 and 20x80, separate or together, suitable for offices, jobbing, or light manufacturing; also, a part of third floor. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE 220 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts., 4-story and basement, 27x160. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE OF THE BEST LIGHTED floors in the city, southeast corner South Water and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY WOODEN WAREhouse Nos. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., suitable for any manufacturing purpose; has a large yard and sheds, running back to the new St. Paul depot; access on both streets. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—DOCK—FROM MAY 1, ON NORTHWEST corner of Lake-st. bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, No. 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING I NOW OCCUPY, WITH or without boiler, engine, etc., from April 15. Apply on premises, 728 State-st. W. F. McLAUGHLIN.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for two ladies or gentlemen. 28 Willard-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.; entrance 63 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 245 West Madison-st., up stairs. 6-room cottage 74 South Peoria-st., near Madison. D. COLE & SON.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRE, gas, and attendance. 1062½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month. 175 and 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 21.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., LARGE front rooms, suitable for family. Restaurant and ladies' dining-room in house.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, gent, wife, and one child 6 years old, on West Side. Address J. H. WELLS, 118 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM ON Wabash or Michigan-avs., without board, in marble-front house. Address A 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, 6 or 7 rooms in the upper part of some new building near business centre. Address for three days, M E B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FIVE YEARS, BUILDing suitable for manufacturing purposes, 30 or 40 feet by 80, two stories, or a lot on which to build. Address, giving rent and location, J. HAYES & CO., 122 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD DWELLings in different divisions of the city for first-class tenants, worth from $25 to $200 per month; houses left with me for rent will receive prompt attention; owners will please call. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for physician's office, on Blue Island-av. or West Twelfth-st. Address for one week P, 259 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, on West Side, in a good neighborhood, convenient to horse-cars, and within two miles of State-st. and Madison. First-class references furnished, and prompt pay. Address, stating location, price, etc., W 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, IN THE vicinity of Union Park, a pleasant house of about 8 rooms, with modern improvements; am willing to pay six months' rent in advance. Address, with particulars, D, care of Carrier 12.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TO-MORROW MORNING, AT 10 o'clock—40 head of horses of all grades; also buggies, wagons, and harness. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold, at brick barn 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

AS WE HAVE HAD LIVELY SALES THE LAST few days in horses, it makes room for 50 head; don't spend time and money where it avails nothing; bring them in where they can be turned into cash immediately. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A PAIR OF MULES, WEIGHING 2,420 POUNDS, and several horses, for sale at EVANS & HAMMOND'S Stables, 58 and 60 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—MY HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING horse, light top-buggy, harness, blankets, etc. Dr. FRITZ, 42 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL BLOOD BAY TROTTING mare, 6 years old; steps in 2:58; will be sold cheap for want of use. Call at 42 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK STALLIONS, CAN trot 2:50. Several single and double drivers, matched. Also cheap workers. Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—AN A 1 BUSINESS MARE, 5 YEARS old, with buggy and harness, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. NORTON & CO., Livery, between Washington and Randolph-sts., near Franklin.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 125 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5-YEAR OLD PONY and a nearly new, light delivery-wagon and harness; will be sold separate or together. Apply at 125 Fourth-st.

MUST BE SOLD—SEVERAL DRIVING AND WORK horses, open buggy, express wagon, single and double harness; leave town in a few days. 88 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY; WILL pay first-class real estate for good rig. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

WORK HORSES FOR SALE—40 GOOD WORK horses for sale at the stable, corner of Madison-st. and Seelah-av. Inquire of SILAS BARTLETT.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. MARY SHAW and MRS. TEED, the wonderful Test Mediums, tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, lost and stolen property, reveal the past, present, and future events, cure all diseases that are curable. Cabinet seance every evening at 8 o'clock, at which many spirit faces are shown and recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours. Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly is now on sale at all the news stands in the city. Country dealers supplied at $7 per 100. J. H. HOYT, General Agent for the Northwest, 341 West Madison-st. Yearly subscription $3.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. M. BROWN, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN. PAtients treated at their own homes. Best city references given. Address Madam MILSOM, Clairvoyant, 209 South State-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also physical examinations. At 21 South Desplaines-st.; fee, $1.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR RETAIL TRADE in the country, two experienced, pushing salesmen, one general dry goods, and one to take charge of the boot and shoe department, both speaking English and German. Apply to T. C. WELSH, at Eddy, Harvey & Carter's, 273 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; ONE HAVING FIRST-class references and about $1,000 to loan employer, can get an engagement at $1,000 salary, with interest at 10 per cent on loan; none need apply but those having thorough business qualifications. Address A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; NONE BUT A COMpetent party, with references, need apply. Call at 83 and 85 Illinois-st., near Wells-st.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, TWO SALESMEN, by the American Art Union. BRADLEY & CO., corner Carroll and Hoyne-sts.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESmen, solicitors, porters, waiters, and laborers; also man with $250. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., room 10.

WANTED—A CLOTHING SALESMAN, A DRY goods salesman, and a cutter for merchant tailoring in a country town. Call at Z. STERN & CO.'S, 31 East Washington-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN. L. SCHICK, 102 East Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS; steady employment and the highest wages paid; none others need apply. GEO. HENDERSON, 1121 Olive-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. A. C. BECKER, 234½ South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GILDER THAT CAN WORK on looking glass and picture frames. Apply to C. NEALE & CO., 165 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 496 South Canal-st.; steady work winter and summer; good wages.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS. None others need apply, at furniture factory of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—STOUT BOY TO WORK AT MAP-mounting; one that has worked at the business preferred. Apply at G. W. TERRY'S Map-mounting and Coloring Rooms, Rice's Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—2 PRACTICAL WEAVERS ON POWER looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR TO GO IN THE country. Inquire in the morning of H. A. KOHN & BROS., 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS WHO WANT GOOD JOB of piece-work, well south, meet me at 9 o'clock this morning, at 285 East Kinzie-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—150 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR OHIO; one year's work and good wages. 25 farm hands for Illinois; free fare; at 28 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—50 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS FOR the Northwestern Railroad Company; must leave this day; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Company's agent, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, &c., who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business; we can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, ENGLISH, GERman, or Welsh preferred, to go on a first-class farm. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN—SOMETHING JUST OUT—19 gross sold last week; every one wants them; big chance to double money; agents making $10 a day. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO solicit orders for teas, coffees, and spices; security for small amount. Address F 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLEAN BOY, 16 OR 17, TO work in a billiard-room. 130 and 132 Twenty-second-st. J. P. WELLS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN MILK, TO do chores for his board. Apply between 7 and 8 p. m., at northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN CAN learn short-hand writing in 10 to 20 weeks, on reasonable terms, by joining the class at 314 Park-av. No charge first evening. Class meets Friday evening, March 28, 7:30 p. m.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas; 100 wood-choppers, $1.30 per cord; 10 farm-hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE circulars. Apply at Room 38, 155 Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. One man cleared $47 last week; a young man made $8 in four hours. Everybody buys; anyone can sell. Don't fail to call. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WHO WANT TO MAKE money fast, and have nerve, call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Small capital required.

WANTED—TWO BOARDING-BOSSES, WITH AN outfit for 40 men each, to keep boarding-houses for railroadmen, a short distance from Chicago; 300 railroad laborers, 50 farm-hands, and 50 wood-choppers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10 OR 12 MEN AND A FEW LADIES TO handle several fast-selling articles that pay large profits. Non explosive for kerosene oil cost 4c, sells for $3 per dozen, but given free to those selling other goods. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 MEN TO SELL GOODS TO TRADE; 1 man with $300 for rare business chance. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN STABLE. 167 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, CANAdian, and all our old girls that are out of employment, to bring their references and come prepared to go to work at once in hotels, laundries, restaurants, boarding and private houses; also, girls seeking situations on the lakes as cooks and chambermaids. Call and leave your address, No. 5 West Madison-st., or Branch office, 126 West Monroe. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls at the Barnes House, corner of West Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 698 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework in a small family where there are no children. At 1277 State-st.

WANTED—ONE BUNDLE WASHER AND TWO kitchen girls, at Briggs House, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages to a suitable girl; German preferred. 538 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, for a private family. Apply at 97 South Park-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, at 804 Michigan-av.; will have assistance in washing; reference required. Call after 9 a. m.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, at 97 South Park-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, EXPERIENCED GIRLS—one to do washing and ironing and second work, the other for second girl. Apply at 134 Warren-st., corner Wood.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS old, to wash dishes and work in a kitchen, under a cook. A good place for one who wishes to learn cooking. A German preferred. Apply at 88 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, GERMAN OR SWEDE; will pay good wages if competent. Inquire at 87 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 288 North Halsted-st., grocery.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron for a private family. Apply at 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT CAPABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; private house. Apply at 453 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO chamber and dining-room work in a private family; a competent girl who can furnish references will receive first-class wages. Apply at the Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at 247 Park-av. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at 47 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONality for all kinds of housework in city and country, at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COOK FOR A hotel out of the city; also first-class cooks, chambermaids, and dining-room girls. Tip-top wages. Mrs. BALKAM'S office, 131 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL, A GOOD laundress, several cooks, and girls for general work. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 365 Chicago-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply this morning at 301 West Randolph.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. A GERMAN WOMAN preferred. Immediately. 72 South Halsted-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, who wishes to find a good home in a respectable family, and to have the full care of a child. Call at the office of DR. STRATFORD, No. 52 West Madison-st., between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS FOND OF children, and neat and competent, to attend a lady and family during the summer in some pleasant town up North. Address Q 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS, ages from 3 to 10 years, to be taught dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE $10 A DAY; LARGE profits on an article that no lady will do without. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR THE CITY and 500 for the country to introduce fine toilet articles and other goods for ladies. Plenty of money made by intelligent women. Call on or address A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $2,500—business, manufacturing; easy to handle, and profits good; property security for the investment. N 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL grocer having established a trade is desirous of forming a connection with some gentleman of means, with a view to extending the same. One having about $3,000 or $4,000 to invest may hear of an opportunity seldom offered. Address W 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of a valuable patented article, or will sell patent; a rare chance to make money. Inquire of A. BROOKMAN, No. 20 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WANTS A partner in a well-established drug store and practice. A splendid opportunity. Address B 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with a capital of $2,500 or $3,000 can secure an interest in a first-class business; one capable of keeping books preferred. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $300 or $500, to open first-class sample and club rooms. Have part fixtures, good house, locality, and cheap lease. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN having not less than $5,000, can get into a first-class established business to conduct a branch house East; there is money in this. The best of references given and required. Address A 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and clerk in an office by a young man of experience; unquestionable reference given as to ability, &c. No objection to going into the country if desired. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or cashier in a wholesale house, by a young man of several years' experience. Best of reference from present employer and others. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is well educated and understands bookkeeping. Good reference. Address 27 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in dry goods or grocery store; willing to work for moderate wages. Address T. S., 330 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER young man in a wholesale store, is not afraid to work and willing to make himself generally useful. Please address F 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSIness man, either as traveling agent or bookkeeper. Best of city references. Address A 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence, that is willing to work, employment in a first-class produce commission or wholesale house. Has a large country acquaintance; can command some trade. City references. Address I X P, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OR OUT OF THE CITY, in any capacity, by a young man 22 years of age, a good penman and accurate in figures, with five years' experience in wholesale dry goods; city and Boston references. Address G H H, 535 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY practical miller; is of steady habits, and competent to fill any position in a mill; first-class recommendations. Address MILLER, City Hotel, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN MAN, experienced in manufacturing and in practical chemistry, offers his services as superintendent of silver smelting works, laboratory, or other enterprise where his knowledge would be available. Address B, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FARMER AND GARdener by an Englishman who understands his business in every respect; to save trouble, nothing but a first-class situation will be accepted. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN CUSTOM cutter; has had 7 years' experience. No objections to the country. References given. Address, with salary, G. P. CARMAN, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS, ETC.—Perspective drawings of buildings made and colored in the best style. Address W 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL printer, in a book or news office, or as proof-reader; references given. Address E. T. G., 118 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS GALlery as operator, printer, or re-toucher. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH MEchanic (wood-working) in an established business, where his time and $1,000 would be fairly remunerative. Must be quite legitimate. Address A 98, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian, as coachman; understands care of horses; will make himself useful around the house. Address J 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young man who is not above making himself generally useful. Good references. Address V 99, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to work, where he can work for his board and go to school; can give good references. Address X 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR JANItor, in fact not particular what I do; can make myself useful in any class of business. Never tasted intoxicating drink. Address N 92, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, for general housework in a small private family. Good references. 164 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a private family. Apply, to-day, at 298 Centre-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general housework. Inquire at 126 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 373 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a small family. Address Y 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SOME OF THE best working girls in the city, with good references, in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses; also for the lake marine service. 5 West Madison-st. Branch office, 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, TO do general housework in a private American family. Good references. Call at 86 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do housework or second work, or to take care of children; references given, if wanted. Inquire or address M L H, 103 West Van Buren-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND PLACE IN A private family; not afraid of work; good city reference, if required. Call 1092 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family; can furnish her own sewing machine and good reference. Address Box 2223, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, TO RUN Wheeler & Wilson machine, in store or private family. Corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., over drug store. Apply for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS TO SEW by the day. Will furnish Singer machine, if desired. Call or address 773 Hubbard-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. A widower preferred. Address MRS. MARY A. SMITH, St. James Hotel, 419 South Clark-st., second floor, Room 64.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOEING SHOP WITH three fires and tools complete, for sale; one of the best stands in the city; can be bought cheap. Apply at 381 West Madison-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN BUSIness; will pay a salary if preferred. None but F. & A. Masons need apply. 191 West Madison-st.

A WELL-LOCATED CORNER FAMILY GROCERY for sale; good trade; small fresh, well-selected stock; at invoice. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

A SMALL AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF DRY goods, with lease of store, well located, in one of the best towns of Michigan, for sale. Full particulars may be had by addressing A 97, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERS PROcured. Good business openings on hand for men with $500 to $10,000. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

BEST LOCATED RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE-room, South Side, for sale. Business large and growing. Fortune in five years. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE. WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. Monday, March 31, at 2 p. m., we will sell, to close copartnership, a steam canal boat; double engine; two wheels; stone-deck, &c., at Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 188 East Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT—POSSESSION given May 1, 1873. For particulars address WM. C. SAGE, Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill.

HALF OF A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT AND saloon for sale. Apply at the place, 182 South State-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. INQUIRE at 884 West Lake-st.

PACKING-HOUSE AT STOCK YARDS, FOR SALE; capacity, 1,000 to 1,200 hogs daily; in good order, and with all modern improvements; will be sold at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR SALE. ONLY $1,800. Best bargain in the city. SHINN, 126 South Clark-st., Room 30.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Wheat cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call on or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A GOOD BUSINESS man a half interest in a cash business that is well established, paying well, and can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO WHOM SPECIAL INDUCEments will be offered. There is not only a rich opportunity for agents to travel, but also for those who desire to canvass their own city or village. Come and see the exact working of this system. Lining out free this week. "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." Practical dressmakers, lady canvassers, ladies owning sewing-machines, and others interested in the subject, are especially invited to call and examine our new Patent Self-fitting measure, 207 West Madison-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY and country, to handle our new and fast-selling goods. Several new articles that sell readily everywhere can be had of us only. Country applicants can have samples for 50c that retail for $2. Address, with stamp, MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, non-partisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. The work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR THE latest and most useful invention out. All ladies buy them. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EVERY COUNTY IN this State, to sell the universal thread cutter; saves the teeth; big profits made; sample sent for 25 cents. 18 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $7 TO $20; CAN MAKE $25 to $40 weekly. Country agents send for circulars. 64 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF MATERIALS SUITABLE for contractors' use. One locomotive boiler, with stationary engine, 12x18, with fly-wheel, pulleys, belts, centrifugal pumps, with fixtures complete; one portable engine and boiler, 8x12, with fly-wheel and belt-pulley attached; one portable hoisting engine, double cylinder, 6x8; twenty dump-cars; fifteen to twenty tons 12-pound rail; power derricks, with guys and attachments complete; drills, picks, bars, etc.; all nearly new, and in good order. Apply to HAYDEN, CARKIN & CO., No. [illegible] Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FLUTED AND O[illegible]mental iron columns, 7 feet long, 5 inches di[illegible], with caps and bases complete. Apply to MATTO[illegible] MASON, 580 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PORTLAND CEMENT IN QUANT[illegible] to suit, at 147 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—WANTED TO SELL, 1,000 [illegible] walnut stumps. Address, for three days, D. [illegible]LIAMS, Briggs House.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT LUMBER—[illegible] feet black walnut lumber, by WEBSTER, D[illegible] & CO., Urbana, Ill.

FOREIGN.

Ministerial Crisis Imminent in the Spanish Republic.

Don Carlos Believed to Be in Switzerland.

Stormy Debate in the French Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A special dispatch from London says that the London handicap, the first of the important spring races in England, was won yesterday by Westminster, beating Drumstick and Lyndon.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamship City of Bristol, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, took out 100 farmers, who intend settling in Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Another effort to defeat the Government was made in the House of Commons this afternoon upon the passage to its second reading of the "Burials bill." The attempt, however, proved unsuccessful, and the second reading was carried by a vote of 280 against 217.

LONDON, March 26—Midnight.—A grand banquet was given at the Mansion House to-night by the Lord Mayor. Two hundred guests were present, including the Mayors of a number of English towns, members of the Cabinet, and foreign Ambassadors at London. Mr. Gladstone, in some remarks made in reply to a toast, said the Ministry had had a fall and a recover, and were ashamed of neither. Though they had failed to give Ireland a National University, history would prove that the principle was indestructible.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 26.—There was a stormy debate in the National Assembly this afternoon, growing out of the proposal to fix Monday next as the day for discussion upon the Lyons Municipality bill. The Left strongly protested against the adoption of the proposition, and, upon the Right insisting, withdrew from the Chamber.

The newspaper *L'Union*, in an issue this afternoon, says Marshal Bazine will soon be released from imprisonment on his parole of honor.

The Government authorities at Bayonne seized a quantity of cartridges destined for the Carlist insurrectionists in Spain.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 26.—Dispatches from Madrid say that Senor Castelar, and Acosta, Minister of War, will probably retire from the Cabinet. It is also stated that a general Ministerial crisis is imminent.

The garrison of Barcelona is in open mutiny, and the officers are powerless to restore discipline.

A band of Carlists entered the town of Ripoll Gerona, committing many excesses.

MADRID, March 26.—A levy en masse upon the adult male population of Catalonia and neighboring provinces for troops to suppress the Carlist insurrection is probable. Many Republicans, who have volunteered to fight the insurgents, are already meeting at the appointed rendezvous.

LONDON, March 27.—Don Carlos is positively reported to be in Geneva.

The Spanish Cabinet has issued a circular claiming the sympathy and assistance of all parties in the country against the Carlists, on account of the Declaration of Emancipation in Porto Rico.

The *Gaceta* of Madrid contains an official announcement of the appointment of Gen. Pieltain to be Captain-General of Cuba, and Gen. Rivera to be Captain-General of Porto Rico.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26.—The decision of the House of Commons against the Speaker in the Centre Toronto election case raises the question of the validity of the Speaker's warrant for striking the Election Committee, which should be issued on the first day after the reception of election petitions, but was not done until the second day. The Committee is held not to have a legal existence. The members petitioned against, fifty-four in all, are delighted. The matter comes up to-day. The late defeat, though not fatal, is damaging to the Government. The Government is losing control of the House. The best men on both sides are present, and the House will be pretty full till Easter.

MONTREAL, March 26.—The jury on the fire inquest have returned a verdict condemning the inefficiency of the present Fire Department, and the culpable neglect of the City Council in not providing fire-escapes. The Fire Committee have asked the corporation for a grant of $26,000 towards placing the brigade in a state of efficiency. The jury advise the organization of the Fire Department in three corps: the first, to devote their whole attention to extinguishing the fire; the second, men with fire-escapes to save life; third, salvage men to preserve goods and property.

TORONTO, March 26.—Last night the Orange societies to the number of about 1,000 men paraded the streets with a torchlight procession in honor of the passage of the Orange incorporation bills in the Legislature. They passed the Parliament buildings, and gave cheers. Prominent officials of the Order discountenanced the demonstration at a meeting held in the afternoon. The town of Oshawa and village of Woodbridge had similar demonstrations. The impression prevails here that the Opposition will gain power at Ottawa on the Pacific Railway question.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 25.—Small-pox is rapidly spreading in Halifax. Several deaths occurred yesterday. The hospitals are full, and sanitary measures are in progress.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Antonio Zambrona, the distinguished Cuban patriot, who has arrived in this city, reports that the insurgents in that island have abundance of arms and are in good spirits. They are making steady progress in the Eastern department, and will very soon compel the Spaniards to wholly withdraw therefrom.

Antonio Zambrona, the Cuban patriot, arrived here, reports the safe arrival of O'Kelly, the correspondent of the *Herald*, in the territory of the Cuban Republic. Zambrona thinks that O'Kelly reached the headquarters of Cespedes about the 7th inst.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 26.—The Minister of Public Works has asked the Cortes to ratify the concession for a cable between Portugal and the United States, touching at the Azores. The contract for laying the caple was signed to-day.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—The Grand Vizier has written a sharp note to the Government at Belgrade respecting the payment of the annual tribute to Turkey by Servia.

Railroad News.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26.—Legal measures have been taken at Youngstown, O., which will settle the railroad difficulty in a few days. Meanwhile, the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad retains possession of the property in dispute.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 26.—Yesterday Messrs. Maurice Brown and George Mitchell, of this city, obtained an execution, issued by Judge Wilson, of the District Court, to the Sheriff of Butler County, to sell the main line of the Iowa Pacific Railroad, together with its side-tracks, crossings, depots, right of way, and all the improvements thereon, to satisfy a judgment and mechanic's lien for $41,578.

NEW YORK, March 26.—It is stated that proceedings are to be taken against Holliday, President of the Oregon & California Railroad, for alleged fraud, similar to the operations of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad Company in Paris.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representatives of the Calumet (South Chicago) real estate owners have been spending some days at Baltimore, in conference with the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad concerning the location of their track, depot, and shops in South Chicago. They returned last night, having, it is understood, accomplished their purpose.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—The draw-bridge over the Cumberland River at Clarksville, which was destroyed a month ago, has been rebuilt, and travel will be resumed over the Louisville and Clarksville route to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—The annual election of the Directors of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was held to-day, and the following Board of Directors chosen: Thomas A. Scott, T. D. Messler, J. N. McCullough, Oscar Townsend, H. B. Hurlbut, and E. W. Woodward. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, E. W. Woodward was elected President; S. W. Woodward, General Superintendent; and A. C. McDowell, Auditor.

The Directors of the Union Railroad Company were in session at the Union Depot to-day. Thos. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Company, Oscar Townsend, General Manager of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, J. N. McCullough, General Manager of Pennsylvania Central & St. Louis Railroad, and other distinguished railroad men, were present. The question of enlarging the Union passenger depot, and the building of tracks outside the city for the transfer of freights, was considered and referred to Committees to report at a future meeting.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Garfield Asked to Resign—Municipal Nominations in Cincinnati—The Colored Republicans of New Orleans in Council—Their Cries for More Patronage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—The Republicans to-day nominated the same men for Judge of the Superior Court and City Treasurer as had been nominated by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. To-morrow they will probably nominate the several delegates to the Constitutional Convention already nominated by the other parties. It is thought the Liberals, on Friday, will ratify the Democratic nomination for Mayor. It is generally conceded that the Democrats and Liberals have thrown away a splendid opportunity for electing the Mayor, by reason of discord and carelessness.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26.—The Trumbull County (Ohio) Republican Convention, held at Warren to-day, adopted a resolution asking James A. Garfield to resign his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington, declaring that by voting for the retroactive Salary bill he has forfeited the confidence of his constituents.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Republicans today nominated T. S. Davis for Mayor; M. H. Tilden for Judge of the Superior Court; Thomas Campbell for Prosecuting Attorney, and J. W. Carter for Judge of the Police Court.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—A large meeting of prominent colored Republicans was held last night at St. James Chapel. Messrs. Antoine, Ingraham, Brown, Barber, Destondo, Garr, Allen, Herbert, Quinn, Roderiguez, and others, participated. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first, second, and third indorse Judge Durell, W. H. Hunt, Beckwith, Billeno, Senator Morton, the New Orleans *Republican* newspaper, and the Kellogg State Government, and compliments President Grant for his devotion to Republican principles. The following are given in extenso:

Resolved, We declare our unfaltering adhesion to the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, but confess that our confidence has been weakened and our hopes disappointed in our Congressional delegation, who, elevated to position and influence by our suffrages, have ignored their constituents in consideration of patronage, and we recognize in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback the representative man of his race, and the deservedly most popular Republican. He is Louisiana's true friend, the friend of the whole people, and the pride of his constituents, and a remarkable example of persevering industy, and a brilliant illustration of free institutions; and standing as he does conspicuously before the nation, we point to him with pride as one of the few members of Congress elected from Louisiana since reconstruction whose skirts are free from suspicion of frauds, and who represents a constituency that delights to do him honor.

Sixth—We are deeply pained at the failure to accord Mr. Pinchback his seat in the United States Senate, to which he has been elected by the General Assembly of Louisiana, a body elected by the people, legalized by the highest judicial tribunals of the State, sanctioned by the Federal courts, recognized by the United States Senate, and protected by the President; and, should this injustice be perpetuated by a Republican Senate, we fear that it would be impossible, under popular revulsion on the one hand and the powerful and progressive influences now in operation by the opponents of Republicanism on the other, to guarantee the fealty of the masses of our people to the Republican party in future.

Seventh—The refusal by the Louisiana Congressional delegation to give Mr. Pinchback and John Roy, two recognized leaders of the Republican party and its noted element of strength, the right of consultation in dispensing the Federal patronage in Louisiana, was an act offensive to us, which calls for our unqualified condemnation, which more than shows that our confidence was misplaced.

Eighth—In New Orleans alone there is an intelligent and cultivated population of color, exceeding the votes entire of the white Republican strength throughout the State, whose Republicanism is undoubted and unquestionable, who should be considered and consulted as representative men in the dispensation of patronage, at least equally with our white friends, many of whose affiliation with our party is bounded by official prospects.

Ninth—We have just cause to grievously complain of the summary removal from Federal positions, since the election, of reliable and efficient colored men upon charges of incompetency, after protracted and satisfactory service without any complaint.

Tenth—In our theory of Government, the Legislature is supreme, and all attempts of any department to impair its integrity, reflect upon its character, assume its prerogatives, or compromise out of office, through undue or improper influence, our representatives duly elected, justly alarms us. The alleged conduct of persons who were elected by the people and returned by the legal Board in placing their resignations in other hands, subject to individual caprices, excites the gravest suspicion, and demands a thorough investigation by their respective constituencies.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Blood-Thirsty Meeting of Eight-Hour Men—The Brooklyn Carpenters Threaten a Strike if Their Demands Are Not Complied With—Conferences of the Various Workingmen's Organizations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A special meeting of the United Order of Masons was held to-night in Denuit Hall to take action on the proposed strike. All trades were represented. The proceedings were very violent and disorderly. Incendiary speeches were made by prominent Internationalists, denouncing Commodore Vanderbilt. One man wanted him hanged to a lamppost; another said if there is any interference with the "Eight-Hour" rules, the streets will run with the blood of the capitalists. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and Common Council, and demand the enforcement of the "Eight-Hour" law. Reporters were excluded. At midnight the meeting was still in session, with the prospect of continuing until morning.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Brooklyn carpenters, at their meeting last evening, decided to strike on April 7 if their wages were not raised from $3 to $3.50, and their time reduced to eight hours per day.

At a meeting of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners of this city, last night, a general impression prevailed that employers would not undertake to enforce the ten-hour system.

Various trades organizations will soon have conferences on strikes, and it may be two weeks before anything definite is known. The masons are to meet to-night, to consider what is to be done with reference to the introduction of men from other States.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against George O. Evans has been carried to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, by the Attorney-General.

Our Rockford special says: The river is choked with floating ice. Emerson & Co.'s large reaper factory in the upper race, and all the mills in the lower race, including Graham's cotton mill, have stopped work; but little damage as yet. The Second National Bank are about to erect a new block, to be one of the finest in Rockford.

The Commissioners of the next Cincinnati Industrial Exposition yesterday adopted rules and regulations for the government of the next exhibition. The premium list embraces a wider range of articles than ever before. The machinery and natural history departments will be much enlarged. The exhibition opens Sept. 3, and closes Oct. 4.

Adams Earle, President of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, appeared before the Supreme Court, Indianapolis, yesterday, in response to an order of the Court to show cause why he should not be dealt with for contempt in an alleged attempt to influence the Court by corrupt means, in procuring a decision recently in the Supreme Court, in which his road was interested. Judge Osborne, who was not a member of the Court at the time the case was pending, presided. After hearing affidavits, the proceedings in the case were dismissed.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 26.—The Hon. Isaac Dimmick, one of the earliest settlers in LaSalle County, died yesterday evening, aged 91 years.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 26.—Capt. J. S. C. Noble died in this city this morning. The flags on the tow-boats were displayed at half-mast in respect to the memory of the deceased.

LONDON, March 26.—Count Von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, died at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Temperance Cause.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—A mass State Temperance Convention is called to assemble at Masonic Hall, in this city, April 2, when the question of the enforcement of the new Liquor law will be specially considered.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Mystery in Brooklyn—Arrest of the Alleged Murderess—Another Tammany Steal—The Sheriff's Office Bankrupt—The Sunday Beer Question—The City Charter—Marriage of Augustus Schell—Foster's Children—George Francis Train—The Bull's Head Bank—Important Decision in the Tweed Frauds—Anticipated Postal Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—It is now positively asserted that the name of the murderess of Charles Goodrich has been ascertained. Only her Christian name was known before, as that was all she was in the habit of signing to her letters. Detectives are said to be close upon her heels, and it is expected that she will be captured before the inquest on Friday. It was rumored this afternoon that a telegram had been received by Chief Campbell from the Mayor of a small city in Massachusetts, and that, on the information it contained, an officer had been sent to identify a woman arrested in that town at a hotel, where her strange actions had attracted attention of proprietor and guests. Mr. Campbell, however, declined to confirm the rumor.

The suspected murderess is not a "georgeous blonde," at she has been described, but an ordinary young woman, under medium size, who worked industriously eight or ten hours a day at dress-making. She slept in the third house from Goodrich's residence, was his mistress, and had a child by him. A third lady has turned up who is mixed up somehow in the murder. Her name is withheld, but she is said to be celebrated in the literary world, and to live in good style in the vicinity of Central Park. It is believed that the murderess did some sewing for her, and that she knows the particulars of the liaison. A reward of $2,500 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderess.

LATER.

It is reported to-night that the murderess of Charles Goodrich has been arrested, and that the dead man's pocket-book has been found on her person, but Chief Campbell refuses to confirm the rumor. Her name is Kate Stoddard, and it is said she was at one time a writer for the *Tribune*. The reported arrest is generally credited, as it is believed the detectives were only waiting for the reward.

The Hon. Augustus Schell, late President of the Tammany Society, was married yesterday, in this city, to Miss Anna Fox, according to the simple form of the "Society of Friends," in which the lady was educated. The attendance large, and comprised many of the most distinguished persons in the Metropolis. The ceremony was very impressive. There was no officiating minister. The contracting parties pledged faithfulness and affectionate love till separated by death, in the presence of "the Lord and these people." The words "honor and obey" were not used. Next came the reading of a parchment giving the full names of "A. S." and "A. F.," their birthplace and parentage, the names of the two deceased parents on the part of the groom, and of the parents, father deceased, and mother living, on the part of the bride, with "the full trust in Divine Providence" as evidence of the work done. Then came the signatures, first of the husband, then of the bride to the record, and last of the parents and nearest of kin. In a full, clear voice the record made was read by Horace F. Clark, as a friend of the groom, and as one, who twenty-five years since, was groomsman to the groom of yesterday. The marriage ceremony over, congratulations began from a troop of old friends. Commodore Vanderbilt and wife were among the first. Then followed relatives, Judges of the Court of Appeals and of other Courts, eminent lawyers, and many others. Many worldly persons were present in rich toilets. The parlors were profusely ornamented with flowers, and a bountiful collation was spread.

Foster's children have been forced to stop attending public school by the taunts and insults of other scholars, some of whom went so far as to draw pictures of a gallows with a man suspended, on their slates, and to point them out to Foster's children as a representation of the death of their father.

Two writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were sued out to-day in George Francis Train's case, one at the instance of Madame Eleanor Fletcher Bishop.

The stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank held another meeting this afternoon, and agreed to take $300,000 additional stock within ten days, and resume business.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 26.—Among the police authorities the belief is strengthened that Mr. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, was murdered by a woman. One of the women who are supposed to be connected with the case proves to be a respectable girl, whose relations to the deceased were only those of an employe. There was nothing wrong whatever between them. No clue has been had of the other woman. She had been with Goodrich three or four months before the murder, but now no one seems able to account for her, or even to give her name. The gentleman who was in company with Goodrich on the night of the murder has not been heard of since the night after the murder. It is suspected that this man and the missing woman are together, and that both have gone to Europe.

Statements are published, based on the forthcoming report of the City Comptroller, that nearly half a million of dollars were exacted in blackmail within the past few years from stall-owners in Washington Market. The market overseers in that time were appointees of the fugitive Connolly, and among beneficiaries by the steal are several well-known members of the Ring.

Sheriff Brennan, in a communication addressed to the State Senate, says that, under the existing laws, the receipts of his office do not cover expenses.

The Rev. Drs. Cuyler and Duryea, of Brooklyn, have gone to Albany in behalf of the recent meeting of citizens in that city, to protest against the sale of lager-beer on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, last night, resolutions were passed against that portion of the new charter which takes the appointing power from the Mayor.

In the great $6,000,000 suit brought in the name of the people of this State against Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll, and others to recover the $6,000,000 taken from New York County by what are known as the "Audit Frauds,"—Justice Hardin has decided on the demurrer of Ingersoll, that the people of the State have no right of action against Ingersoll. He based his opinion on the broad ground, fatal if sustained to the whole suit, that the county and not the State are the real parties in interest, within the meaning of the code.

The committees of the depositors and stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, lately suspended, had a conference to-day. The stockholders' committee announced that they had agreed on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the bank, and allow the depositors who are most interested to take preferred stock enough to make up the full amount of the deficiency, thus placing the bank in working order again. The *Express* states that circumstances have come to light which indicate that the bank was in a hopeless condition weeks before the officers formally closed the institution. The widow of a former cashier had deposited with the bank for safe-keeping six thousand dollars, worth of stock and other property, and when she wished to take it out of the bank she was put off from day to day. The cashier finally confessed he could not find the box, remarking, however, "It was safe, and would send it as soon as found." Mr. Halstead, a depositor and stockholder, left a box containing twenty thousand dollar's worth of United States bonds for safe keeping. A short time ago he demanded them and the cashier informed him after a short time spent in the vault, apparently looking for them, that he could not find them just then, but they could be found next day, at which time the cashier informed Halstead that the bank had taken the bonds a few days before in a temporary money strait, and hypothecated them. The value of the bonds was returned in notes and other securities. The total loss, so far as ascertained, is $349,000, as follows: capital stock, $200,000; surplus, $92,000; current deposits, $57,000.

There is considerable stir at the Post-Office over the expected withdrawal by the railroad companies of the postal cars from service on the 1st of April. It is thought the force of clerks will be utterly unable to attend to the great flood of mail matter which, in that event, will pour in, and it is estimated that four days will be required for the delivery of letters which now reach their destination in fifty hours. The demand of the railroad companies is for $800 per mile, instead of $375 now paid them. It is rumored that if the companies persist in their determination, the Postmaster-General will endeavor to procure the passage of a law giving the Department special powers over railroads.

John V. Harnett, who sued Andrew J. Garvey for $3,700 for legal services, has been rendered a verdict by Judge Barbour for $114.17.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Julia Hickey, who died recently from the effects of a fall from her apartments, at 427 West Forty-second street, on the night of Jan. 8, have rendered a verdict that the woman was pushed out of the window by her husband, Daniel Hickey, during a quarrel. Hickey was sent to the Tombs.

The President of the Typographical Union, No. 6, in this city, reports that the subscriptions to the Greeley Monument Fund are coming in rapidly from the printers throughout the country, and there is every prospect of success.

During the past week, 195 vessels of various kinds arrived here,—the largest number since New York has been a port of entry.

The jury in the case of Howard, charged with dealing in counterfeit internal revenue match stamps, failed to agree. The case was first put on the calendar for trial in the United States Court four years ago.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Thermometer at Breckenridge, Minn., this morning, 15 degrees below zero; 7 above at Duluth; 8 above at St. Paul and Escanaba; 7 above at Omaha; 14 at Keokuk; 15 at St. Louis and Chicago; 19 at Cincinnati; 25 at Memphis; 40 at New Orleans; 22 at Detroit; 32 at Buffalo; from 18 to 20 throughout the Canadas; 31 at Boston and New York; 34 at Washington; 55 at Charleston, S. C.; 59 at Jacksonville, Fla.; 26 at Knoxville, Tenn.; 38 at Mobile; 51 at San Francisco. Generally cloudy and snowing throughout the lake regions, at Indianapolis, and at Nashville, Tenn. Raining at Oswego, Philadelphia, and Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Probabilities—The storm centre in New England will move eastward over Massachusetts Bay, with increasing severity. For Thursday, in New England, north and west winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, with cloud and snow, followed on Thursday night by clearing weather. For the Middle States, brisk northwest winds, clear or clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, diminishing winds, partly cloudy weather, and rising temperature. For the Eastern Gulf States, clear weather and light winds, followed on Thursday afternoon by falling barometer and southeast winds, extending also over the Western Gulf States. For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly winds, and clear weather, followed on Thursday afternoon by light southerly winds and rising temperature. For the Upper Lakes, clear, cold weather, followed by north and east winds and increasing cloudiness.

The storm centre will develop on Thursday in Dakota, preceded by increasing southerly winds and threatening weather in Minnesota.

Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Me.; Boston, Wood's Hole, New Haven, New London, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk, and Wilmington.

CLINTON, Iowa, March 26.—The storm continued all day yesterday and into the night. Eight inches of snow covers the ground. To-day opens warm and clear.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—A snow-storm has prevailed here since 8 o'clock last night, and the snow is about four inches deep.

CAIRO, Ill., March 26.—The weather is clear and cold.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 26.—The weather is cloudy and a light snow has been falling since last night. The mercury was at 30 degrees at noon.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 26.—A severe snow-storm began here yesterday afternoon, and raged furiously throughout the night. The snow is badly drifted, but will average a depth of twelve inches on the level. The morning trains are all several hours behind time.

LASALLE, Ill., March 26.—The snow ceased to fall at a late hour last night, but lay upon the earth to the depth of seven or eight inches this morning,—considerably more than at any one time during the late winter. It has thawed considerably to-day, and probably will add something to the freshet in the Illinois River.

MORRIS, Ill., March 26.—One of the heaviest snow-storms ever known here, which has been raging for twenty-four hours, ceased suddenly at 9 o'clock this morning. The highways running east and west are entirely blocked with drifts from three to ten feet deep.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26.—The snow which fell here yesterday blockades our street-railway, so that cars could not run last night, nor until 10 o'clock to-day, and then only after having had the snow removed with a snow-plow. The trains to-day on the various railroads were all behind time, and Chicago papers missed entirely by delays on the Illinois Central Railroad, caused, it is said, by the snow.

TORONTO, March 26.—A severe snow-storm prevails all over the Province to-day. In some localities snow has fallen to the depth of two feet.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Habeas Corpus Case—Vessel Wrecked—The Era of Crime—More Murders.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Admiral Selfridge, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, brought R. D. Bogart before Judges Sawyer and Hoffman this afternoon. United States Attorney Latimer made the return of Secretary Robeson's telegraphic order for Bogart's arrest. Pixley and Harrison, counsel for the prisoner, contended that the authority for arrest was insufficient. The case partially argued, the Judges refused to place Bogart in the custody of the Marshal, and remanded him to Admiral Selfridge. Continued till Thursday 2 p. m., for further argument.

The bark Almatia was wrecked to-day at Victoria; a total loss. Crew saved.

A dispatch just received from Olympia, Washington Territory, says the evening paper of that place publishes the account of two men and one woman, survivors of the ill-fated steamer George S. Wright, having floated ashore on a raft; that the Indians murdered the men afterward, and held the woman captive. There is probably no foundation to the story, for the steamer Petrel made a thorough search along the coast, and found not the slightest clue to any of the passengers or crew of the wrecked vessel.

J. P. D. Wilkin, Harbor-Master at Stockton, was found this morning in the streets of that place with his skull fractured and pockets rifled. The physicians say he cannot recover. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being the parties guilty of the crime. One had Wilkin's knife in his possession.

Ex-Supervisor M. J. Kelly, of this city, tried for assault to murder B. J. Shay, was found guilty of assault to commit bodily harm.

Last night a man named Lind was brutally murdered in North Bloomfield, Nevada County, by a person unknown. Four shots were fired. Lind cried "My God." Some men ran to the place, and found him dead, with a bullet-hole through his body, and his face and head horribly mutilated by an ax. James Blair, who had a dispute with Lind, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

Thirty hours before, in the same county, Conlin Smith was murdered by George Kilgore.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, an elderly woman named Francis Pierce attempted suicide by leaping into the river from the schooner Kate Hinchman, at the foot of Fulton street. At the hour named some carpenters went aboard a vessel to get a lot of tools which they had left in the cabin. They found the cabin door broken open, and part of their tools gone. Upon opening one of the staterooms, the woman ran out, and, when reaching the deck, gave a scream and leaped into the water. She was seen by Officer M. C. Callihan, who procured a boat and rescued her. Her clothes prevented her from going down a second time. She was taken in an express wagon to the Union Street Station. During the evening she exhibited signs of insanity, and it was with difficulty that she was prevented from killing herself.

CITY ITEMS.

J. W. Williams, the special police at the St. James Hotel, who so inhumanly beat Rosenberg, was admitted to bail in $1,500 bonds, by Justice Banyon, yesterday, the attending physician, Dr. Quirk, having first certified that Rosenberg was out of danger.

There has been a lost German girl at the house of C. B. Carpenter, No. 797 West Madison street, since the afternoon of Monday. She is about 5 years old, and cannot tell who she is or where she lives. She was either returning from or going to school, when found, as she had a slate and grammar school-book with her.

Singular Mania—A Family Opposed to Living in a House.

From the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Sentinel.

More years ago than almost anybody now here can remember, there lived on the east side of the river a family consisting of the mother and several small children. At the time there was no bridge across the Huron, and at seasons of high water a sort of a scow, attached to a rope stretched across the stream, was used as a ferry. The woman was employed on the west bank of the river, and by some means was thrown out of the scow while returning home, as well as another person, and both were drowned. Thus these small children were left uncared for, except by the casual assistance of the very few and scattered emigrants. The body of the second person drowned was recovered almost immediately, while that of the woman was not found until some time afterward, when the water had somewhat subsided. During this period the children, too small fully to realize how their mother could be thus snatched away, especially a little girl among them, disconsolately strolled up and down the stream calling for their protector. With what care they got, they grew to man and womanhood, but a melancholy had settled upon the girl, which never left her, and at length she was placed, with the hope of recovery, in an institution in the State of New York.

Eventually the male children became the owners of a farm of 160 acres of land in this county, on which there is a good house, barn, &c. They then brought their sister back to live with them; and the family, whose whole history would be too long to follow, now consisting of two men and the sister, still cling together and live almost as solitaries. But the greatest singularity is their repugnance to living in a house. It will seem incredible when we say that with a comfortable house of their own, two of them have lived the whole winter, and are still living and sleeping, out of doors. One yielded to the weather, or the importunities of the neighbors, and took lodgings in a house; the others continue their strange way of living. How do they live, the reader is ready to ask, with the thermometer sometimes thirty degrees below zero? Their kitchen is an inclosure of logs, simply breast high, without the least sign of a roof. The logs serve to keep away cattle and animals. Their sleeping apartments, not in this inclosure, are rails and logs laid up slanting, so as to leave a low hollow, which is filled with autumnal leaves, in which they bury themselves deeply, and, as it seems, warmly. This mode of life is their choice, for, at the same time that they eat in an open pen and sleep in leaves, a tenant occupies their comfortable house, and a well-kept horse lies in a warm stable.

Under all these circumstances such is their respect among their neighbors that the latter feel the reluctance of natural politeness against any pressing interference with their domestic affairs. But many is the anxious look on our fierce, wintry mornings cast towards the woods, where these almost hermits are known to be, to see if the smoke of their breakfast-fire is curling among the trees, or whether its absence indicated that they were stiffly frozen in their wintry beds. Up to the present time their smoke still curls.

THE ENGLISH FORGERIES.

MacDonnell, now in Custody in New York, to Apply for a Habeas Corpus—Bidwell in Havana—Abstract of the Testimony in the Case of Noyes—William E. Gray, the Wall Street Forger, Implicated in the Frauds on the Bank of England.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Sergeant Webb, of the London police, who is here about the Bank of England forgeries, was working up a new trail to-day, aided by several private detectives. It is asserted that the dispatch from Havana about the arrest of Warren is untrue.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The counsel for George MacDonnell, charged with being concerned in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England, have taken action as to the legality of the appointment of Commissioner Grattman, before whom the case is under examination, and will probably test the question by means of a habeas corpus and certiorari to the United States Circuit Court.

Letters from London state that William E. Gray, the notorious perpetrator of Wall Street forgeries to the amount of $300,000, in 1869, is probably one of the chief conspirators in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England. Gray, it will be remembered, is the son of ex-Chaplin Gray, of the United States Senate, formerly held an office in Washington, and is one of the most adept forgers known.

London papers of the 14th, contain the evidence given in the case of Edwin Noyes, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late forgeries on the Bank of England. The woman who was arrested, charged being in unlawful possession of part of proceeds of fraud, testified: She stated that last August she made the acquaintance of one George Bidwell, an American, and went to Holland and France with him. She knew his brother Austin Bidwell, and a Mr. House, and a Mr. George MacDonnell. This MacDonnell she identified by a photograph as the person known as a friend of Noyes, but she further states that the prisoner Noyes is the Mr. Howe, whom she thus met. On 3d of March, George Bidwell informed her that something had gone amiss with one of his friends. He shaved off his moustache and commissioned her to meet him with some money at Euston Square Station, and to go with him to Holyhead. She obeyed his directions, and went to the station, but he was gone and the police took her into custody. This shows four persons implicated besides Noyes—the two Bidwells, MacDonnell, and Horton, or Warren. Evidence was also brought which seems to prove that these two are really different names of the same man.

HAVANA March 24.—Bidwell, alias Warren, who was arrested here, charged with being the principal in the Bank of England frauds, has secured the services of a Havana lawyer to defend him. It is probable that Bidwell will remain here for some time.

TO BE HANGED.

The Approaching Execution of Thos. Smith, for Murder, at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—Sheriff Shanks this morning completed his arrangements to hang the negro, Thomas Smith, on Friday, for the murder of Joseph Brader. The gallows will be erected on the commons in the southwestern portion of the city, in the vicinity of the spot where William Krel was hanged three years ago. The scaffold is being erected to-day. The Governor declines to interfere, and in all probability there will be no reprieve. Smith professes not to be afraid of death, and says that he has made his peace with his Maker, but persists in denying that he is guilty of the crime as charged, and says he will die with that declaration upon his lips. He is a very desperate and evil character, and there is hardly a doubt that he committed the murder. Sheriff Shanks will himself officiate at the hanging, but expresses great repugnance at his disagreeable duty.

Smith was received into the Methodist Church to-day and partook of the sacrament. The ceremony was conducted by one white and one colored minister, his own choosing, and Smith was much affected, weeping copiously. After the ceremony he said: "I shall die for this murder, but before long you will all find out I did not do it. I know who did it, but it is impossible to get hold of the right man now." His protestations of innocence are not credited, however.

PERSONAL.

Gen. F. M. Case is the Citizens' nominee for Mayor of Denver, Col. Election, April 7.

The Wyandotte *Enterprise* estimates the wealth of E. B. Ward at $20,000,000.

E. B. Cooke, founder of the Waterbury (Ct.) *American*, celebrated his 80th birthday last week. He has been actively engaged in journalism for sixty years.

Gen. R. H. G. Minty has been appointed Superintendent of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transportation Company's Railroad, in Florida.

The promotion of Master Fred to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy is of a piece with a number of other things, which are essentially imperial and not republican.—*San Francisco Post.*

Mme. Lidia Rodelrenna has given the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine $40,000 to endow an institution for medical instruction for women.

The widow of Sir Alfred Joseph Tichborne, whose estates are the plum for which the claimant fights, was married a few days since to a Capt. Wickham.

Judge Poland's real name, or the name of his grandfather, a Polish refugee, was so contorted with consonants that the American tongue gave up the contest and called him Poland "for short," and his descendants grew up by that name.

Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, leaves in about a week for California, charged by the Indian Bureau with the location of the Indians at Round Valley, in that State. He will also examine the condition of the Indians in the Pacific States and Territories and report thereon.

Pomeroy, and Garrett Davis' Dubious Compliment.

From Forney's Chronicle.

When, one day, weary with the cares of State, the Senator from Kentucky was snoozing in his chair his name was called to vote. A neighbor punched his ribs, and said, "Wake up, Mr. Davis; your name is called." Half unconscously, the Kentuckian rose and asked the Vice-President what they were voting on. The Vice-President explained that it was a railroad bill in Kansas. "Well," said Mr. Davis, in that shrill voice and pointed manner of his, "what I want to know before I vote, is the amount of stealage in this bill."

Whereupon the great and good Pomeroy arose, his face beaming all over with the smiles only a clear conscience can produce, and said:

"If the Senator from Kentucky will permit me I will explain. I have thoroughly investigated the bill, sir, and I assure you if there is any stealing in it I cannot find it."

"All right, Mr. President," responded Senator Davis, "if the Senator from Kansas can't find any stealage, I'm satisfied there is none there." [Laughter.]

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Defeat of the Government on the Irish University Question.

As the telegraph has already mentioned, the debate on the Irish University bill, of March 11, terminated in the defeat of the Government. The London papers at hand last night teem with accounts of the struggle. The *Standard* of March 12, says:

"During the evening the scene in the lobbies was more exciting than on the occasion of any great debate since that which ended in the defeat of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry in 1868. Sixty-six men took their places in the stranger's gallery at 3½ o'clock, and not one of them moved until the end of the Conservative leader's speech. The crowd waiting in the octagon, and gradually filtering in and out of the inner lobby as the cordon of police could be eluded, was sufficient to fill the Speaker's gallery, and the dozen seats under the gallery five times over. The whips were, of course, very busy, and notably on the Liberal side. Books were conned very closely, and there was some anxiety shown as to whether Mr. Butt and some other Irish members pledged to vote against the second reading had arrived in town as was expected. Several Liberal peers dropped into the lobby to consult Mr. Glyn, Lord Granville coming for that purpose about 11 o'clock, half an hour after Mr. Disraeli had risen. The ladies' galleries were so much crowded all the evening that the wives even of Cabinet Ministers, brought down to see the end of the crisis, had the utmost difficulty in finding any accommodation. At three minutes to 12 the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh, for whom places had been reserved all the evening in the peers' gallery, arrived, and slipped into the house almost unnoticed by the throng in the lobby. Notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Butt and others in Ireland to vote against the bill, Mr. Callan was the only Irish member who turned up before midnight in addition to those who had been for some days in town. As the critical moment approached one or two restive members began to manifest symptoms of a desire to retire to their own proper domiciles, so as to escape the necessity of expressing an opinion which they probably had not formed. But it was to no purpose that they thus tried to get off. The eye of a whip was upon them, and in a very few moments they were brought into a state of docility. At 1:05 the doorkeeper of the House gave the order that all strangers should leave the inner lobby, and no matter what claim was preferred, the order was ruthlessly, if civilly, executed by the policemen on duty. During Mr. Gladstone's peroration—which seemed to be strangely neglected—the inner lobby became full of members, and 1½ there were over ninety members lounging about without the sacred portals. The Conservatives had at this time all the members on whom they had counted present, except Mr. Octavius Duncombe, who was probably detained by circumstances over which he had no control; and it was observed by the habitues of the lobby that Mr. Glyn's face was an index of the result. Precisely at 2 o'clock the loud roar of "ayes," and the still louder roar of "noes," proclaimed that the time had at length come. At once all the remaining "strangers" were cleared from the lobbies, and in three minutes the doors were slammed, that the questions might be put. Then, after twenty minutes warring, the doors were thrown open, and it became known that the Government had lost on the second reading by three votes. Ten minutes later the House and its precincts were at peace."

A press dispatch says: "The whip of last night was one of the severest ever known. One Conservative member was brought by special train and special boat from Paris, at an expenditure of £80, and arrived just in time to record his vote. Immediately before the division took place, Mr. Glyn made a most earnest appeal to Mr. Guest, the member for Youghal; but, after a somewhat excited altercation, the honorable gentleman joined the Irish contingent, and went into the Opposition lobby. The Liberal whip then turned to Sir Robert Peel, to beseech him not to vote against the Government, but the member for Tamworth was equally obdurate, and recorded his vote with the Conservatives. Up to yesterday morning Ministers were in hopes that they would pass the second reading by a small majority. In the afternoon, however, Mr. Gladstone was informed that there would probably be a majority of five against the bill. Lord Elcho, the only Conservative who voted for the bill, is stated to have originally intended to go with his party, but was induced to alter his intention after the speech of Mr. Disraeli, which he believed to be in favor of concurrent endowment."

The London *Times* says: "The House divided on the question that the bill be read a second time. Great excitement prevailed on the return of the tellers; and when the clerk at the table handed the paper to Col. Taylor, the well-known sign of victory was greeted by the Opposition with deafening cheers, a few members going the length of waving their hats. The cheering was renewed when the tellers came to the table. As soon as silence could be obtained, Col. Taylor declared the numbers:

For	284
Against	287
Majority against Government	3

"The announcement of the numbers was the signal for another tumultuous burst of cheering."

Effects of Vegetable Perfumes on Health.

An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medical researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxydizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, and bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg, and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley, develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it only in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in all places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxydizing influence of ozone. The inhabitants of such regions should, he says, surround their houses with beds of the most odorous flowers.

A Barrel Full of Money.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

A well-known Chicago commission merchant, while on a visit to this city, some time since, advised some of his customers that it was a good time to invest in corn, and that by such an investment, at the then prices, in his language "a barrel of money could be made." The advice was taken, and a hundred thousand or so bushels of corn purchased by several gentlemen. As time rolled on the hopes of an advance grew daily fainter, and at last the downward tendency showed the certain prospect of a loss. On Saturday, a meeting of the victims was held, and, after consultation, an empty flour barrel was procured and sent to the aforesaid commission merchant, with the request that he would fill it with greenbacks, and return. He has not yet been heard from, but it is supposed that he will comply with the request, as he is in duty bound to do so.

Ocean Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 26.—The steamship Deutschland has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Castilian has arrived from Glasgow, also the St. Laurent from Brest, and Hammonia from Hamburg.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamship Holsatia left Havre to-day for New York with the passengers and cargo of the disabled steamship Cambria. The Silesia, which took the place of Holsatia, sailed from Hamburg to-day for New York.

Fire.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 26.—A fire on Monday morning in Concord Township, Dubuque County, destroyed the flouring mill of A. Erskine, together with 3,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour. The total loss is about $25,000; loss on mill, $12,000; insurance, $8,000, as follows: Hartford, $4,000; State Insurance Company, Des Moines, $1,500; German, Freeport, Ill., $1,000; National, Hannibal, $1,500.

Shipwreck—Loss of Life.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—The bark Arathusa, from Bristol for Doboy, is ashore at Ossabaw and going to pieces. Ten of her crew were drowned.

"Loca Option."

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The official majority in Dauphin County for liquor license is 1,292.

AUCTION SALES.

By HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

Will sell, on SATURDAY, March 29, at 9:30 a. m., 50,000 Segars, large lot of Glassware, Household Furniture of every description, Carpets, &c., &c.; Show Cases, Frames, Silver-plated Casters, Hat Racks, Wall Pockets, Desks, Chairs, &c.

HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

MARRIAGES.

FASSETT—CROSBY—Tuesday evening, March 25, 1873, 7 o'clock p. m., at family mansion house West Roxbury, Mass., by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. George H. Fassett, of Chicago, and Miss Fannie H. Crosby, of West Roxbury, Mass.

ELY—MOORE—At the Oakland Congregational Church Tuesday evening, March 25, by the Rev. David Swing, the Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely and Miss Abbie A. Moore, both of this city.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—Wednesday, March 26, 1873, at Norwood Park, Mrs. Jannet Burgess, aged 61 years.

Funeral on Friday, March 28, at 11 a. m., from the residence of J. Winship, Esq., Norwood Park.

Friends of the family please attend without further notice.

GAREY—At Mackinac, on the 5th inst., Matthew Francis Garey, aged 69 years.

MULLINS—March 25, at his residence 711 Larrabee-st., Daniel Mullins in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral notice will be given hereafter.

DUPONT—George Dupont, aged 51 years.

Funeral to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. Members of the French Mutual Society and the Lafayette are requested to attend by the friends at 396 South Clark-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE LUCKY TICKET MAY BE SOLD THIS DAY

Which will draw the $100,000 Capital Gift (payable in Greenbacks) in the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the benefit of the Public Library of Ky., at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., positively on April 8, 1873. Why not? It was just about the same length of time previous to the last Concert that the capital gift was bought. The gifts, which make a vast aggregate of

$500,000 CURRENCY,

Are divided into Ten Thousand gifts, to be distributed by lot among ticket-holders. Only one hundred thousand tickets will be sold, making a cash gift to every ten. Those who apply first can obtain such as are now on hand. Thousands of dollars had to be returned to people who desired to secure tickets to the previous Concerts, but ordered too late. It is not safe to wait now. This is the list of gifts:

One Grand Cash Gift,		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

One in ten is sure to draw. Buy Eleven Tickets for $100, and get your money back at least. All gifts payable in greenbacks, without deducting any discounts. The Library is under direct control of the Legislature of the State and the Library Trustees, assisted and advised by the most eminent citizens of the South-west, under whose direction, also, the Concert and Drawing is held. Business of the Concert is in charge of Hon. Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Ky. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company, the same as a draft or check is collected. Order quick. Send money by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 287 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 627 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 563 State-st., L. MANASSE, Optician, 33 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants; hold regular sales every TUESDAY of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c, ON WEDNESDAY, BOOTS AND SHOES. ON SATURDAY,

Furniture, Household Goods, Crockery, &c. Outside sales of all kinds attended to, and a specialty made of sales of furniture at private residences. Sales cashed in three days, and cash advances made.

AT AUCTION.

Household Furniture, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture
Walnut Wardrobes, Sideboards,
Pillar Extension Tables, Lounges, Sofas,
French and German Plate Mirrors,
Open Buggies, Office Desks, Show Cases,
30 Rolls Wool, Hemp, and Rag Carpet,
5 Crates English Crockery, 75 Pkgs. Glassware,
10 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
40 Rolls English and Brussels Carpets,

On SATURDAY, March 29, at 9½ o'clock.
Sale on three floors.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!

We Will Sell the Entire Furniture of the GALT HOUSE 42 South Water-st.,

AT AUCTION On THURSDAY MORNING, March 27, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, Beds and Bedding, Large Hotel Range, Bar Furniture, Show-Cases, &c., in fact, everything pertaining to a Hotel.
By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Auction Sale of Elegant Household Furniture, &c., to have taken place Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., at 186 South Sangamon-st., is postponed till MONDAY, the 31st, same time and place.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

CLOSING SALE OF MARBLE & AGATE GOODS, AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, March 27, at 10 a. m., at Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

To Manufacturers and Others.

Large Two-Story Factory and Valuable Lease, NOS. 144 & 146 FULTON-ST., AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10 o'clock, on the premises. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,200,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 13, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

MONDAY, March 31, at 2 p. m., we will sell, to close consignment, a

STEAM CANAL BOAT,

Double Engines, Two Wheels, &c., at Indiana-st. Bridge North Branch.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 138 East Madison-st.